For Contribution to the
Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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NIPPON ARMY INFLICTS CASUALTIES OF 608,000 ON ENEMY IN PAST YEAR

List Includes 193,000 In South and Aleutians Areas

415,000 IN CHINA AREA

2,728 Hostile Planes Downed In South and Aleutians, Over China

Imperial Army Forces during the one year up to the latter part of November this year inflicted heavy casualties of about 193,000 on enemy troops in the South and the Aleutians areas and of 415,000 on the enemy in the China area, or a total of 608,000, according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique revealed that the Japanese Army Forces engaged about 400,000 first line enemy troops in the South and Aleutians areas. Of the 193,000 casualties inflicted on the enemy, the prisoners taken and those who surrendered approximated 100,000.

210,000 Bodies Abandoned

In the China area, our Army Forces engaged a total of 2,370,000 enemy troops and forced them to abandon about 210,000 bodies the war prisoners and those who surrendered to our men totaled 204,677, the communique said.

Enemy planes shot down or damaged in the South and Aleutians areas during the year under review aggregated 2,728 and in the China area, 373.

Enemy warcraft sunk or damaged by the Imperial Army Forces in the South and Aleutians areas totaled 185. Enemy seacraft captured, sunk or damaged in the China area totaled 88, not including 3,466 craft which were also captured.

During the period, the losses suffered by the Imperial Army Forces were killed, 32,962, and 313 planes.

The communique follows:

"The principal items in the composite war results obtained by the Imperial Army and the loss on our side during the period of the one year since the early part of December, 1942 to the latter part of November, 1943 follow:

"1. In the South and Aleutian areas:	
The enemy's first line troops engaged	*400,000
"Loss dealt to the enemy:	
About 193,000 (including about 100,000 war prisoners and those who surrendered).	
Planes shot down or damaged	2,728
Warcraft sunk or damaged	185
"2. In the China area:	
The enemy's first line troops engaged	*2,370,000
Bodies picked up by our side	*210,000
War prisoners and those who surrendered	204,677
Vessels captured, sunk or damaged	88
Craft captured	3,466
Planes shot down or damaged	373
"3. Loss on our side:	
Killed	32,962
Planes	313

Note—* is about.

Colossal War

Today, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we find ourselves thrust into the midst of probably the grimmest and most colossal struggle of the whole World War that is now raging in all parts of the globe.

The enemy counter-offensive is being attempted chiefly from three directions: the Central and Southwestern Pacific and Eastern India. Day and night the enemy is pressing in mad desperation against the outer fringe of our far-flung lines of defense. Yesterday, on the eve of the second anniversary of the war, the Imperial Headquarters issued a communique on the aggregate results of the military campaigns during the past year. These results are all those obtained by the Imperial Army.

According to the communique, some 400,000 American and British troops were pitted against the Japanese during the past year. Their losses in officers and men found dead on the field or taken prisoner totaled 193,000 and in aircraft shot down or wrecked on the ground, 2,728.

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Lack of Unity, Too Much Haste Cripple Foe's Pacific Strategy

U.S. Attempts to End War Quickly Because Time Is With Japan; Third Year of Conflict Will See Enemy Smashed Completely

By MAJOR GONZO HIROISHI
Staff Member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

Two years have gone by since the War of Greater East Asia broke out. It will be recalled that the Anglo-American-Dutch conglomeration was paralyzed by the sweeping operations of the Imperial Army and Navy at the outset of the war, and the vast regions of the South fell into Japanese hands in a short span of six months. With the development of the resources of the South, Japan has been able to establish a protracted war footing.

This forcibly brought home to the United States the seriousness of the situation confronting her, particularly as, prior to the outbreak of the war, she had been boasting that once hostilities opened, she could reduce the Japan Proper to ashes within a couple of weeks. America was made to realize keenly that "time was on Japan's side." Relying on his vaunted resources, the enemy bent low on the replenishment of his fighting strength. With preparations nearly completed, the United States began to strike back. That was around August last year.

Fretful impatience has been very much in evidence in the enemy's counter-offensive attempts. This impatience is easy to understand when it is remembered that, prior to the start of the war, the United States had been acting under the miscalculation that the four years of the China Affair had depleted Japan's fighting power almost completely.

Started at Guadalcanal

The enemy's counter-attack was first directed against Guadalcanal Island. After six months of intensive operations carried out by the mobilization of the main strength of the United States Pacific fleet and her highly treasured marines, Guadalcanal was yet to fall into America's hands.

Only when Japan withdrew on her own initiative was America barely able to retake the island. In other words, it took the enemy just as long to take the one island of Guadalcanal as it did Japan to place the whole of the vast regions of the South under her control. Small wonder that Hanson Baldwin, noted American military commentator, sighed: "Fifty-one years must pass before America could attack the Japanese mainland by island hopping tactics."

After a further six months of preparations, the enemy effected a landing in the New Georgia and New Guinea Islands and near Saramoa. Another half a year later, the enemy only recently set foot on Bougainville Island in the Solomons and advanced near Finschhafen in New Guinea.

Heavy attrition has accompanied these advances by the enemy. The huge losses in seacraft near Bougainville at the beginning of November must have dealt a disastrous blow to the enemy. With the Imperial Forces putting up gallant and well-planned fighting, it is reasonable to conclude that the war situation in that area has become hopeless to the enemy. America, our chief enemy, is in the grip of cruciating fretfulness.

All this while, construction work in the occupied area has progressed apace, while rapid strides in munitions production are being made. Then, again, our noble war aim has steadily been actualized. The independence of Burma and the Philippines, the granting of participation in government to the native inhabitants of the South, the revision of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty—these are all unmistakable manifestations of Japan's war objective. The lofty ideal of Hakko Iu that guided our national founding has come to command increasing notice all over the world.

The enemy's fretful impatience is no less clearly discernible in his operations. The secret of armed operations lies in close coordination in all directions and the consolidation of attacking power. General Simon B. Buckener in the North Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the mid-Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur in the South Pacific, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in India and Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell in India and China ought to have completed their respective preparations while maintaining coordination among one another, consolidate their strength into attacking power and open simultaneous counter-offensives.

The fact is, however, that the enemy's counter-attack since August last year has been made without coordination among the respective forces. For one thing, Mountbatten is still unprepared for a counter-offensive; he has yet to decide in which direction to concentrate his attack. In fact, the enemy gives us the impression of starting a counter-attack from wherever preparations have been made in the hope of making a thrust somewhere somehow. The enemy has been resorting to reckless operations without waiting for the completion of preparations. The realization that "time is on Japan's side" has driven the enemy to this course.

Crowning these happy developments in East Asia was the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations convened in Tokyo last month, by which the solidarity of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia was consummated. The grand five-point Joint Declaration proclaimed to the whole world at the Assembly must have come as a profound shock to the enemy. Politically as well as militarily Japan has perfected an invincible, victory-insuring structure.

Has Reached Peak

On the other hand, America has been brought face to face with inconsistencies in her war aim at every turn, while her productivity based on sheer volume has already reached its peak. The internal situation in the United States has become increasingly serious. America is seized with acute fretfulness as never before.

I think it safe to assert that this fretfulness is clearly seen in the Quebec parley, in the tripartite Foreign Ministers' conference at Moscow and in the Cairo confab. There is not the slightest doubt that discussions took place at these conferences as to how to bring the war with Japan to an early termination. In fact, at the Quebec Conference, United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson made a slip of tongue: "American soldiers at the front are in high spirits. But they are anxious for the termination of the war in the course of this year." Again, how perturbed the enemy is can be gathered from the fact that even Chiang Kai-shek was invited to attend the Cairo confab—Chiang Kai-shek who can do not more than offer poor air bases to the American forces.

The enemy mobilized large fleets of battleships and aircraft carriers near our air bases in Bougainville early in November and then in the Gilbert Islands area only to suffer disastrous defeats. The tenacious counter-attacks now being staged by the enemy despite repeated defeats are such as to make us doubt his mentality. The fact is that the enemy, impatient over the unfavorable progress of the situation in the South Pacific, has poured the Nimitz forces into the Gilberts, only to have them pounded thoroughly by our Navy Air Units.

Suffer Severe Losses

Enough has been said to show that the enemy, impatient to bring the war with Japan to an early end, has been resorting to headlong operations, only to suffer severe losses at the hands of the Imperial Forces.

In the meantime, the Anglo-Indian forces under Mountbatten are steadily pushing preparations. The United States air force in China, having placed the Chungking air force under its control, is intent on helping in the operations in the Pacific. It may be said, then, that the enemy is about ready to start concerted action. In any case, the

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

688 Foe Warships Blasted By Navy in 2 Years of War

447 Sunk Including 18 Battleships, 27 Carriers and 92 Cruisers; 5,158 Planes Downed: 1,716 Other Aircraft Damaged

[See Chart on Page 3]

A total of 447 enemy warships were sunk and 241 others damaged by the Imperial Navy up to December 7 since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, composite figures of our Navy's war results during the two years reveal.

The heavy toll exacted from the enemy included 18 battleships sunk and 15 damaged; 27 aircraft carriers sunk and 12 damaged; 92 cruisers sunk and 56 damaged; 79 destroyers sunk and 47 damaged; and 147 submarines sunk and 62 damaged.

Enemy shipping sunk or damaged during the period aggregated 677 while those captured totaled 503.

Our Naval Forces shot down 5,158 enemy planes and damaged 1,716 others, or a total of 6,874.

The following table gives the detailed figures of the composite war results:

	Enemy Losses Sunk	Enemy Losses Damaged
Battleships	18	15
Aircraft carriers	27	12
Cruisers	92	56
Destroyers	79	47
Submarines	147	62
Warships of unidentified type	6	5
Special Service ships	4	2
Gunboats	8	6
Mine-sweepers	7	1
Torpedo-boats	35	7
Small warcraft	21	26
Converted warships	3	2
Total	447	241

The enemy shipping either sunk or damaged aggregated 677 while those captured totaled 503.

In the case of aircraft, the enemy lost 6,874 planes, of which 5,158 planes were shot down and 1,716 damaged.

The Japanese Losses

	Sunk	Damaged
Battleships	1	1
Aircraft carriers	3	2
Cruisers	3	5
Destroyers	23	12
Submarines	11	5
Warships of unidentified type	—	—
Special service ships	2	1
Gunboats	—	—
Mine-sweepers	6	1
Torpedo-boats	—	—
Small warcraft	3	1
Converted warships	2	4
Total	54	32
Ships lost		96
Planes self-blasted or not yet returned		1,253

MORE DETAILS GIVEN ON CALCUTTA RAID

Damage Inflicted Greater Than Announced

Domei

RANGOON, December 6.—Since the Imperial Headquarters' communique in Tokyo today on the results of the Japanese air attack on Calcutta, additional data have come to light, according to which the Imperial Army and Navy Air Units that took part in yesterday's action shot down 19 enemy fighters (five not certain), wrecked and set ablaze four large-sized transports, blasted two smaller transports and demolished or set ablaze dock facilities and warehouses at six different places. The loss on our side was one plane which self-blasted.

The above data on the damage to the enemy in Calcutta are greater than those stated in the communique by seven fighters shot down (four not dead certain), one large-sized transport wrecked and set ablaze and dock facilities and warehouses demolished or set ablaze at six different places. While the communique said that two of our planes failed to return, it has later transpired that one of them reported at its home base after fulfilling its duty.

British Submarine Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 6.—The British submarine Tigris, of 1,575 tons is believed to have been sunk sometime in April of this year and the crew including six officers and 57 men are also believed to have shared the fate of the vessel, it was announced by the British Admiralty today, according to London reports.

COMBINED FLEET CHIEF IS GRANTED RESCRIPT FOR BRILLIANT FEATS

Counter-Offensives of Enemy In Pacific Seen Doomed to Fail

American Attempts to Penetrate Japanese Line of Defense Analyzed—Our Strategy of Bleeding Frustrates Plans of U.S.

By LIEUTENANT KENICHIRO MATSUOKA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

On thinking, we find that the day of December 8, 1941 was a dark day of evil for America. The main strength of the American navy, which talked with pride of its two-ocean fleet and which had been spreading propaganda reports about the ring formation it was proud of in which it would go and engage in operations in waters near Japan the moment Japan and America went to war sank to the bottom of the sea in the short space of a day. The strength of America on the sea was so reduced that it became a hopeless thing for it to protect Hawaii from the pressure of the Japanese Navy, the immediate enemy of America, and safeguard the western coast of the American mainland, let alone protecting the two oceans.

Yet Roosevelt started the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor" when his responsibility for the defeat was called in question by the American people, and skillfully turned their sentiment into a feeling of hostility toward Japan. Making a reverse use of the defeat, he managed to bring about an invigoration of the fighting will of the people. Supported by the thought that a day might come when he would meet Japan and have his revenge, he made every exertion toward the reconstruction of the fleet and the repletion of the aerial strength. Since August last year when America began counter-offensive operations in the area of the Solomons, it has managed to have its abundant productive and replenishing power render a good account of itself, and there has been something worth wondering at about the aerial strength which has pitted itself and about the pressure exerted by naval and other vessels.

Three Possible Routes

From a geopolitical point of view three routes may be conceived of which may be followed by the enemy's aggressive and offensive operations in the Pacific Ocean.

One route passes the Aleutians and is called the northern route. A second starts from the central Pacific and leads to our South Seas island. The last route lies along Honolulu, Fiji Islands, New Caledonia and Australia and runs northward. It is the so-called southern route.

The American and British military advance to East Asia has a historical background. During the last 300 years Britain with military force advanced into India, the South Seas, and China. America, relying on its armed force, reduced Hawaii and the Philippines to the status of a slave in the 19th century. Then it gradually turned its attention to China and the South Seas. In this way the various areas of Greater East Asia came to be divided, exploited, and oppressed by America and Britain.

It was Japan that rose to meet this situation. As the leader of Asia, Japan insisted that Asia must be one, and has since defended Asia from American and British aggression. Yet America and Britain concluded that Japan meant to stand in the way of their realization of their ambitions, and took every opportunity of challenging Japan. Thus Japan, in self-defense and for the complete emancipation of Greater East Asia, rose, and this is the genesis of the War of Greater East Asia. The aims of Japan in the war are to save Greater East Asia from the status of an American and British colony, develop the resources of Greater East Asia for the sake of the co-prosperity of the Asiatic people, and to construct a new order in East Asia. In order to attain these objects we must first all triumph over America and Britain.

Factors for Victory

As factors in victory for Japan, there are (1) the development of southern resources of materials, (2) the securing of transportation to our mainland, and (3) the extension and strengthening of the production machinery at home. These conditions are absolutely necessary. It is clear that the aims of the enemy's counter-attacks are (1) to disturb the development of southern material resources, (2) cut off transportation routes, and (3) to destroy the productive machinery at home.

Since summer last year, especially since the counter-attack on Rendova on June 30 of this year, the enemy has carried out operations with a view to advancing his bases. After taking one island after another, not minding the heavy sacrifices involved in the operations, the enemy has pressed hard on to the west and to the north. The enemy landed a portion of his troops on a corner of Bougainville Island. It also advanced to the northern coast of New Guinea. Since October 27, the enemy has been repeating violent attacks on Rabaul, our base, although these have involved tremendous sacrifices in naval and other vessels, aircrafts, munitions and life, on its part. What is the reason?

Since the Fifth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island the enemy has often brought up aircraft-carriers, a fact which is worth noting. After the collapse of the main strength of the enemy's navy in the initial battles, the enemy made frantic efforts to adjust and replenish its aircraft-carriers. Its propaganda machinery was telling the world with a flourish of trumpets about the progress made in the replenishment work. Yet enemy aircraft-carriers did not appear to take part in any severe fight, apart from the fact that occasionally they came to attack as though by surprise our advance bases in outer waters. In the present counter-attack on the Gilbert Islands, the enemy dared to cause many craft to appear as far as within the sphere of influence of our land-based air strength, a fact which is suggestive of much.

Has Start of Enemy

Against the so-called southern advance-attack route and also against the central advance-attack route, Japan, gaining the start of the enemy, has secured all points of strategic importance and has possessed itself of several hundred bases which are unsinkable aircraft-carriers. Against this the enemy, by pursuit of the island-to-island strategy or using the mobile fleet in the ring formation it is proud of, is rushing on westward. There is bound to be a decisive battle to be fought on the sea. This is to be a decisive battle with aerial strength. Thus it must be a battle for the possession of air bases.

Here the question of land-based air strength and a fleet, a question which seems to have been already thrashed out, will begin to whirl anew in the mind of the enemy. The question of the formation of the main strength on the sea with groups of aircraft-carriers will present itself enlarged to the enemy. That it is an extremely difficult question for a ship-based air strength, however superior it may be, to set itself against a land-based air strength, is a matter to which the enemy must have had the real-power answer after the greatest attrition in the annals of warfare has been incurred by the enemy in the aerial battles off Bougainville Island in which 11 enemy aircraft carriers, seven battleships, 42 cruisers, and 33 destroyers and other vessels were sunk and damaged and 592 planes shot down and damaged, and in the battles off the Gilbert Islands and off the Marshall Islands in which 13 enemy aircraft carriers, two battleships or cruisers, seven cruisers, four destroyers and other vessels were sunk and damaged and 225 planes shot down and damaged.

Enemy's Belief

The enemy is one who believes that it will be possible to decide the issue of the war by the numbers of aircraft-carriers and planes. It may

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Naval Air Force Honored For Gilbert Operations

SITUATION INTENSE

Imperial Rescript Is Granted Through Chief of Naval General Staff

A gracious Imperial Rescript was granted by His Majesty the Emperor to Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, for the outstanding services rendered by the Air Force of the Combined Fleet in the Gilbert Islands operations against the enemy, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique said:

"His Majesty the Emperor yesterday summoned the Chief of the Naval General Staff and through him granted the following Imperial Rescript to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:

Imperial Rescript

"The Air Force of the Combined Fleet for many days past has fought gallantly against the enemy fleet in the Gilbert area, braving a most inclement weather, and destroyed the bulk of that fleet. The services rendered merit Our profound approval.

"It is to be remembered that the war situation in that area is continuing to grow more and more intense. We enjoin upon ye to exert further efforts in order that ye may live up to Our expectations."

17 Engagements

According to the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters, our gallant Naval Forces engaged the American navy in the Central and South Pacific areas 17 times within the short space of less than one month and a half after the enemy had landed on Mono Island on October 27 up to the Aerial Battle Off the Marshall Group of December 5.

During the foregoing period, the United States' losses were tremendous, having lost more than 119 surface craft, including battleships, plane carriers and cruisers.

In the South Pacific area, the Imperial Naval Forces engaged the enemy in six aerial and four sea battles while, in the waters of the Mid-Pacific, they achieved glorious results on five aerial and two sea battles.

The calendar of these brilliant battles follows:

The sea battle near Mono Island on October 27. The principal results: 1 cruiser sunk and another damaged.

The sea battle in the waters east of Mono Island and west of Bougainville Island during the period of October 31-November 2. The principal results: 2 transports, 1 cruiser and 1 destroyer sunk. 2 cruisers and 2 transports damaged.

The sea battle off Bougainville on November 1. The principal results: 4 cruisers and 2 destroyers sunk. 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers damaged.

The first aerial battle off Bougainville on November 5. The principal results: 2 aircraft carriers and 4 cruisers sunk.

The second aerial battle off Bougainville on November 8. The principal results: 4 battleships, 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers and 4 transports sunk.

The third aerial battle off Bougainville on November 11. The principal results: 1 cruiser sunk. 1 battleship, 2 carriers and 4 cruisers damaged.

The fourth aerial battle off Bougainville on November 13. The principal results: 2 cruisers and 1 destroyer sunk. 1 battleship and 1 carrier damaged.

The fifth aerial battle off Bougainville on November 17. The principal results: 3 carriers and 3 cruisers sunk.

The sea battle off Cape Torokina on November 17. The principal results: 3 transports sunk. 1 destroyer and 1 transport damaged.

The first aerial battle off the Gilbert Islands between November 19 and 23. The principal results: 1 carrier and 1 destroyer sunk. 3

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Phibun Exhorts Asiatics To Drive On for Victory

Greets War Anniversary by Expressing Thailand's Appreciation for Japan's All-Round Aid—Stresses Importance of Cooperation

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—Expressing Thailand's profound appreciation for Japan's assistance in the military, political and economic fields, Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram exhorted all the East Asiatics, especially the people of Thailand, to cooperate fully with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Premier Phibun

Premier Phibun's article follows:

"On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Domei News Agency has asked me to express my opinion concerning the establishment of Greater East Asia. In response to the friendly courtesy shown by the above mentioned news agency, I beg to submit the article that the agency has asked me to write in order to contribute to the establishment of Greater East Asia.

"The world already knows that the United States and Britain had extended their domination to East Asia for various personal aims in view with the result that the countries in this region either lost their independence and sovereignty, or had their independence and sovereignty limited by the regime of extraterritoriality and unequal treaties.

Sees Opportunity

"Japan can be regarded as the first country to do away with the regime of extraterritoriality, and various other countries subsequently looked upon her as an example to be followed. At the outbreak of the war in Europe, in which our ally Germany is fighting in order to resist British imperialism and to establish a new order in Europe, Japan saw the opportunity for the successful establishment of the new order in Greater East Asia.

"Accordingly, Japan declared war on the United States and Britain intending to oust their evil influences from this region and then to restore the independence and sovereignty of the countries of East Asia. By doing so, Japan aimed to set up a new order in East Asia based on mutual respect of each country for the others' independence and sovereignty.

"As Thailand fully understood Japan's intentions in the conduct of the war she decided to join the war as an ally of Japan, for she was convinced that the establishment of the new order in Greater East Asia is the only way to realize prosperity in this region, which, in turn, is the essential condition for the restoration of stable peace in the world.

"As evidence of this determination to join the war, Thailand concluded the Pact of Alliance with Japan, and from the outbreak of the war until now Thailand has cooperated fully with Japan militarily, politically and economically, for which Japan has already shown her appreciation.

"Militarily, it can be seen that the Thai armed forces have, in conjunction with the Japanese Forces, fought to the best of their abilities and with undaunted courage in order to achieve final victory. Moreover, Thailand has uninterruptedly and in ever increasing measure accorded every military facility to Japan who, on her part, has helped Thailand in various ways.

"The people of Thailand have derived the highest pleasure from the victories scored by the Japanese Forces in the last two years for they are convinced that these victories will open up the way for the countries of Greater East Asia to see final victory in the war which will end in bringing success to the establishment of Greater East Asia.

"Politically, Japan and Thailand have identical opinions and have closely cooperated with one another, and the progress in this respect is worthy of praise. Besides being evident that the relations between the two countries have grown ever firmer with the corresponding strengthening of the mutual trust and understanding that they have in one another, the two countries have also jointly shown their good intentions toward the brother countries in East Asia.

"It is well known that Japan was the initiator in helping to restore the independence and sovereignty of the various countries of East Asia. From the establishment of independent Manchoukuo 11 years ago to the present, Japan has aided in the establishment and recognition of the National Government of China, the independence of Burma and the Philippines and the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India.

"In all this Thailand has not failed to lend support and to extend recognition, with the result that the members of Greater East Asia have increased in number with each member ready to promote friendly relations with one another on the basis of mutual respect of territorial integrity and to form one solid mass as an assurance against the extension to this region of the evil influences of other countries outside of East Asia.

"Toward Thailand in particular Japan has manifested the most sympathetic considerations ever since the time she acted as mediator in the dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, with the result that the territories with the same race were united to Thailand. After that Japan also recognized the incorporation into Thailand of the territories in Malai and in the Shan region. This bears witness to Japan's intentions concerning the establishment of the new order in East Asia. The Thais are deeply sensible to this noble act on the part of Japan which will remain forever engraved in the history of the relations between the two countries.

Stresses United Effort

"Economically, it can be said that Greater East Asia is rich in natural wealth and the industrial localities capable of development make this region co-prosperous in accordance with the principle of self-sufficiency. In this economic development it is essential that all the countries should cooperate with one another on the principle of reciprocity.

"In the sphere of culture all the countries of East Asia must cooperate to destroy the evil influences exercised by the United States and Britain so as to make the friendly relations existing between the various countries in this region more firmer and stronger. Japan and other countries have seen the truth of this and have therefore concluded cultural agreements.

"From what has been stated it can be seen how satisfactory are the results obtained in the conduct of the war. The framework of Greater East Asia has already been completed.

"Accordingly, I hope that all the countries in Greater East Asia will truly cooperate heart and soul and with untiring energy with one another so that the new structure of Greater East Asia will grow ever more resplendent."

Combined Fleet Chief Is Granted Rescript

(Continued From Page 1)

carriers and 1 battleship damaged. 89 planes shot down.

The sea battle in the waters west of Makin Island on November 25 (a submarine attack). The principal results: 1 carrier believed to be sunk.

The second aerial battle off the Gilbert Islands on November 26. The principal results: 2 carriers sunk.

The third aerial battle off the Gilbert Islands on November 27. The principal results: 2 carriers and 2 cruisers sunk.

The sea battle in a lagoon of Makin Island on November 28. The principal results; 1 cruiser sunk and 1 cruiser damaged.

The fourth aerial battle off the Gilbert Islands on November 29. The principal results: 2 carriers and 1 warship of unidentified category sunk.

The sixth aerial battle off Bougainville Island on December 3. The principal results: 3 carriers, 1 battleship and 1 cruiser sunk. 1 battleship damaged.

The aerial battle off the Marshall Islands on December 5. The principal results: 1 carrier and 1 cruiser sunk. 1 carrier and 1 cruiser damaged. 20 planes shot down.

12 Raiders Downed by Reich

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—German forces shot down 12 enemy planes, which bombed the German occupied areas in western Europe yesterday. The enemy formation was composed of mostly of four-engined bombers, it was further revealed.

Laurel Hails Asia's Unity In Fight Against Enemies

Philippine President States Asiatic Peoples Can Look Back With Pride and Satisfaction Over Past Year's Developments

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippine Republic, declared that the "Peoples of East Asia will forge ahead with increasing determination in cooperating with Japan until the sacred mission of insuring security in Greater East Asia has been accomplished."

President Laurel

He stated that "it is only with the attainment of this goal that the peoples of Greater East Asia will be in a position to promote their own welfare and contribute to the happiness of mankind."

Tracing back the awakening of Asia, President Laurel said that Mother Asia, after nursing the human race and endowing it with the most ancient civilization and most profound religions that the world has ever known, seemed to have exhausted herself in travails of creative effort and has slumbered through the centuries on her well-earned laurels.

"Her children, subjected to constant vilification and abuse, her immense territory made the stamping ground for Occidental greed and concupiscence and her temples and sanctuaries violated by profane invaders, she at long last has been roused from her lethargy and is now claiming back her own."

Pointing to the Anglo-American penetration of the Orient, President Laurel pointed out that the "true motives for their expansion movements in East Asia were to secure new outlets for their population, new fields for investment of capital, new trade channels, new markets for manufactured products, new sources of supply of raw materials and, last but not least, new ways to bolster up their national prestige and glory. Keen rivalries between the great Powers gave birth to the new imperialism which sought not only commercial but political domination even in countries where there was no attempt at colonization."

Past Struggle Recounted

Recounting the struggle of the East Asiatics against exploitation and aggression of the western Powers before the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War, the President of the Philippines continued: "Peoples of India, Burma, China, Malai, the East Indies as well as the Philippines were undergoing pains of rebirth occasioned by the impact of materialistic western culture upon their age-old spiritualistic civilizations. Even as the Occidental nations awed them with their mastery of tool and machine, the Oriental peoples who languished under the alien yoke were almost forced to believe in their inferiority.

"With trepidation but not without resolution they began to learn ways of the West in endeavoring to discover the secret of Occidental dominance. With fatalistic Oriental fortitude, they uncomplainingly endured trying ordeals of social, economic, political, intellectual and military apprenticeship, not to say of subjugation to the West for sometime. But not for long because the Russo Japanese War which ended in victory for Japan produced a great change in the Asian mind. The myth of European superiority and invincibility has been exploded and a new principle born 'Asia for the Asians'".

He asserted that "this victory by Japan was to the masses of the Orient a revelation. They became aware of the inherent weakness of Western civilization and a telling realization was brought home to them that there was a nation in the Orient that could stand on the same footing with the Occidental Powers and actually prove its superiority over them. From that time on other countries in Asia began to look up to Japan not merely as an example of a progressive Oriental nation but as a worthy leader in their liberation. While the Occidental nations wrangled among themselves and betrayed each other by dividing the colonial booty, the seeds of renaissance had taken root and was soon to bear fruit with the waging of the War of Greater East Asia by Japan."

Reviewing the international developments leading to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Laurel pointed out that Japan, deeply concerned with peace of the Pacific for the sake of the people of the Orient, did her utmost to prevent the break between her and the United States by sending to Washington two ablest diplomats to negotiate with the White House officials. "However," Laurel added, "instead of cooperating with Japan on this most serious question, the Americans used abstruct arguments, ignoring the interests of the peoples of East Asia, thus compelling Japan to wage war for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"The complete destruction of the Anglo American Power and influence from the Orient by Japan single-handed startled the world and reawakened the peoples of Asia in regard to their right to work together and live together without the help or intervention of the Occidental nations." President Laurel said, adding that the "establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the basis of cooperation, co-existence and co-prosperity is the consummation of the long-cherished dream of the peoples of the Orient." He stressed the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has brought about independence for Burma and the Philippines, helped China to abolish irksome extraterritorial rights imposed upon her by the Occidental Powers, recovered lost provinces for Thailand, established political autonomy for the East Indies and Malai and placed the Provisional Government of Free India well on the road to freedom.

Pointing out the importance of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 5 and 6, President Laurel characterized the Joint Declaration as "the greatest single human charter ever conceived and put into effect by the mind of man and that the one billion peoples of this part of the globe have given notice to the world of their compact union to protect their collective interests against outside interference."

Concluding, he said: "As we celebrate this day of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia we can look back with pride and satisfaction to efforts we exerted in the past and face the future with faith and confidence that the one billion peoples of East Asia will continue to be united solidly in fulfilment of their common destiny."

Lack of Unity Seen In Anglo-U.S. Camp

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy seeks a decisive battle. The third year of the war will see the enemy's counter-offensive from all directions intensified; it will be the year decisive of the ultimate issue.

It need not be added that even now, grim battles are in progress on land, at sea and in the air. On land, especially, death struggles are going on day in and day out. Our gallant officers and men in New Guinea, Bougainville and the Gilberts are successfully repulsing enemy attacks from the air and land.

Mention must be made of the fact that since the enemy launched his counter-offensive against Guadalcanal Island in August last year, the Imperial Forces at the front with limited strength have been scoring a series of brilliant exploits against large enemy forces. The heroic end of the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and his men on Attu Island, the death-defying activities of the Nakazawa, Terasawa and Ono vanguards on Guadalcanal Island, the gallant fighting by the Jinno Battalion in New Guinea, the heroic end of Lieutenant Sugimoto at Munda—these are all instances of loyalty and heroism displayed by the Imperial Forces at the front. These instances have been reported by war correspondents. Then, too, our subtle strategy is dumbfounding the enemy.

Last but not least, with the domestic war structure strengthened in an epochal manner and the 100,000,000 people on the home front exerting their utmost efforts, rapid strides are now expected in our war industries. The morale of the front line soldiers is being enhanced still further. To the enemy, next year will be the year of a full-fledged counter-offensive. To us next year must be the year in which to smash the enemy completely.

Rail Workers to Donate

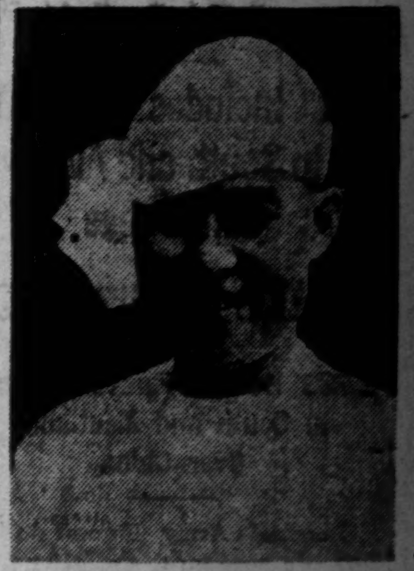
Staff members of the Tokyo Railway Bureau have decided to collect ¥150,000, each member donating a portion of his year-end bonus and will present it to the War and Navy Ministries as funds to build aircraft.

Ba Maw Reiterates Aim To Hold On to Freedom

Nation Will Fight to Last for Defense of Burma, He Says in War Anniversary Statement; Sees 1944 as Year of Decisive Battles

Domei

RANGOON, December 7.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, reiterated his country's determination to fight to the last for the defense of Burma with the ultimate aim of establishing an Asia for the Asiatics, in a statement issued commemorating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.



Premier Ba Maw

In voicing his gratitude for Japan's grant of full independence to the Burmese nation, Dr. Ba Maw declared that "the Burmese have gained their true position not only for today but for tomorrow also.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"The current war, unlike any other conflict in the past, is a war on which depends the right of existence of all the people of East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is literally a war for our existence and as such is a sacred war.

Undergone Change

"By the favorable development of the war since its outbreak, East Asia has undergone a complete change. The old order has been replaced by a new one. All the oppressed races of Asia have been emancipated; their racial honor has been restored, and all wrongs have been adjusted. The new order has been established on the foundation of equality, justice and goodwill.

"The races of East Asia, for the first time in their history, have been enabled to unite—to unite not for a destructive purpose, but for the construction of Asia for the Asiatics. In short, East Asia has been emancipated both spiritually and materially.

"A wholesale restoration has been effected in many fields of activity in the two years following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Among other countries in this region, Burma has undergone a remarkable change. I regard the events of over two years ago as bad dreams. In those days, Burma knew nothing but the law of might, or the armed control of the Britishers. The Burmese were freely exploited by the Britishers because they had no arms to fight with.

"The British claim that their policy is to praise the right and banish the wrong. But British justice in practice has proved otherwise. Burma, who spent more than 50 years under the evil British policy was reduced to penury. In keeping with the diminution of the national rights of the Burmese, British influence in Burma rapidly grew stronger. At last, even the basic rights of the Burmese were threatened.

"In the year 1942, however, Burma was revived when the Britishers were ousted from Burma, and since then the Burmese have advanced along a new path. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of all people of Burma, their country was placed in a position to proceed along a new and bright path in one year.

Gained True Position

"Japan granted full independence to the Burmese nation and thus the Burmese have gained their true position not only for today but for tomorrow also.

"In 1943, or in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, Burma has become an independent nation strongly connected by ties of mutual relations with its allies in East Asia. Burma is now abled to play its role in the prosecution of the current war, as well as in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which was opened in Tokyo recently may be said to have established the position of the Burmese nation as stated above. The third year of the war will witness all races of East Asia strongly united for the prosecution of the common war.

"Remembering the past, and looking at the future, I see that Burma next year will have to fight the enemy who is planning to recapture Burma. Britain, however, must know that the Burmese are no longer at their mercy.

"We are fighting together with the Japanese Forces and we have arms to fight with. Moreover, the 16,000,000 people of Burma are strongly determined to fight to the last for the defense of their motherland.

"The Burmese now enjoy the support of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia, who are united under the leadership of Japan who knows no defeat.

"1944 will be the year of decisive battles. It is the determined resolution of Independent Burma to fight to victory for the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia."

Nippon Army Inflicts Casualties of 608,000

(Continued from Page 1)

In China our Army units engaged some 2,300,000 Chungking troops, of whom 210,000 were found dead on the field and 200,000 taken prisoner, totalling 2,370,000. They lost 373 aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground and 88 vessels wrecked.

During the same year the Imperial Army suffered losses including 32,962 killed on the field and 313 aircraft self-blasted or having failed to return.

REMEMBER THE DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR

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KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(Nippon Electric Generation & Transmission Co., Ltd.)

President: YOSHIZO IKEO

Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, Nippon

NIPPON KOKAN
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Office:
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CUBE S SUGAR

NITTO KOGYO
KABUSHIKI KAISHA

HEAD OFFICE:
Showa Building, Marunouchi
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REICH PAPER LAUDS JAPAN'S VICTORIES

Declares Nippon's Naval Triumphs in Pacific War Have Made History

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—An unstinted tribute is paid by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of today's issue to the astounding victories scored by the Japanese Navy in the two years of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Japan's brilliant victories in the first year of the war have become history," the paper begins. "In the last 16 months, General Douglas MacArthur in the Southwestern Pacific has been unable to cross the Solomons."

The American counter-offensive in the mid Pacific is regarded by the Berlin journal not as a large-scale concerted action, but merely as one of the individual, independent campaigns.

"In this counter-offensive, too," the paper goes on, "America has suffered huge losses in seacraft, especially in aircraft carriers.

"The War of Greater East Asia is largely a naval war," the Berlin journal avers, "and its ultimate issue will be decided at sea. There is not the slightest doubt that the Japanese Fleet, when the right moment comes will make its appearance on the scene.

"The Japanese Navy remains practically unscarred," the paper declares, "and knows how to put into practice the tradition left by Fleet-Admiral Togo."

Referring to the progress of construction in Greater East Asia, the Reich journal observes:

"Japan's task of building up a Greater East Asia is progressing satisfactorily. The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations convened recently has shown to the whole world that Japan, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and the Provisional Government of India are bound by relations of brotherhood."

The paper concludes by expressing the determination of Germany to march on hand in hand with Japan until the day of ultimate triumph.

ORDER ISSUED TO REDEEM OLD P.I. CURRENCY NOTES

Domei

MANILA, December 6.—President Jose P. Laurel has issued a proclamation announcing the assumption by the Republic of the Philippines of the obligation of redeeming notes issued by the Bank of the Philippine Islands still remaining in circulation.

It is recalled that in accordance with authority granted under its character, the bank issued circulating notes of various denominations.

Through deposits made with the national treasury since December last year in compliance with the order of the former Chairman of the Executive Commission, the bank itself redeemed a bulk of issued notes.

The Minister of Finance has been authorized to draft rules and regulations prescribing the manner of redemption of the remaining notes in circulation.

Enemy Losses Between Dec. 8, 1941 and Dec. 7, 1943

BATTLESHIPS

Sunk: 18
Damaged: 15

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Sunk: 27
Damaged: 12

CRUISERS

Sunk: 92
Damaged: 56

DESTROYERS

Sunk: 79
Damaged: 47

SUBMARINES

Sunk: 147
Damaged: 62

REGIONS UNDER NAVY IN SOUTH GET RIGHTS

Will Be Allowed Political Participation From Today—Declaration Is Issued

Domei

MACASSAR, December 7.—Beginning tomorrow, Wednesday, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the native inhabitants of the Naval Administration Districts in the Southern Regions will be allowed political participation. In regard to this the Director-General of the Navy Civil Administration made a declaration at 10 a.m. today, the substance of which follows:

"It is the unshakable national policy of Japan to give each nation and people its righteous place in the world. With the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan scored victory after victory against America and Britain, who for long years had practised aggression in Greater East Asia and had been trying to enslave Greater East Asia completely. By crushing America and Britain in each battle Japan established solidly the foundation of Greater East Asia.

"Today, the areas occupied by the Imperial Forces are seeing a remarkable progress due to the effective carrying through of the Naval Administration and the whole-hearted cooperation of the native inhabitants. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared in the 82nd Imperial Diet that measures for the political participation of the native inhabitants would be taken within the year. The situation in these Navy administered districts is excellent and the native inhabitants' trust in Japan is growing still stronger. Thus according to the Japanese Government's pledge, methods for political participation will be put into effect.

"The outline of the native inhabitants' political participation to be proclaimed on December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is as follows:

"1—Advisory organs will be established in the Naval Administration areas and native inhabitants of superior character and vision will be chosen to collaborate in the Naval Administration to push its smooth and suitable progress.

"a) In the provinces (districts directly under the civil administration will be regarded as provinces) designated by the Director-General of the Civil Administration will be established provincial assemblies to take part in advising the chief civil administrator (governor in the provinces).

"b) In the cities designated by the Director General of the Civil Administration will be established municipal assemblies to take part in giving advice in regard to the work of the municipal offices.

"2—Able native inhabitants will be chosen to appropriate positions in the effecting of the Naval Administration to aid the effective and suitable management of the Naval Administration.

"a) Types of native inhabitant employees will be stipulated to unify their status, establish a standard, and make clear their organization.

"b) A standard will be established in regard to the salaries of the native inhabitant employees as well as other allowances considered appropriate in order to stabilize their position and living.

"c) As they learn more of and become skilled in the system of Japanese Naval Administation, the native inhabitant employees will be able to rise gradually to higher posts.

"We are confident that the native inhabitants will understand Japan's true intentions. When, in facing this glorious way of progress, they feel further responsibilities and effect further cooperation, their future world of hope and happiness will be still more enlarged. It is hoped that you will fully understand Japan's true intentions and carry out your mission, thus to give your all to carry through to a successful conclusion the War of Greater East Asia and build solidly Greater East Asia together with Japan".

Pressmen of Java Pledge to Support Japanese Empire

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 7.—On Monday, the seventh day of the Asia Development Celebration, a grand conference of pressmen and artists was held at the Municipal Theater here at 10 a.m. attended by some 125 delegates representing Djakarta Special City, Bandoeng and others in western Java. On the occasion a declaration was issued as follows: "We who are engaged in cultural and press activities pledge loyalty to the Japanese Empire and here announce our firm determination to exert our utmost for the successful prosecution of the current war."

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

We Enter Third Year of War

ASAHI—For the third time we greet December 8 and we now enter the third year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Who of the 100,000,000 Japanese can forget that day exactly two years ago when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was issued? And who could have foretold then the state of Greater East Asia as we find it today?

The nations of Greater East Asia are now closely united in accordance with the principle of Asiatic fraternity. As stated in the declaration of the Imperial Government at the outset of the war, Japan is firmly resolved to provide the keynote of world peace and to construct a new order in this part of the world. Japan has undertaken armed operations in the countries of the south, not because she harbored any enmity against the peoples of those countries but she wished to go hand in hand with them free from the tyranny and exploitation of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands that sat upon them. That the peoples of this region have shown ready understanding of the purity of Japan's motive is a most significant fact in a world spoilt by Anglo-American cupidity.

The way before us, however, is by no means smooth. We must not forget for a single moment how many of our loyal and gallant officers and men are shedding their blood in the consecrated cause of Greater East Asia. But if we 100,000,000 people of Japan advance hand in hand with the 900,000,000 other inhabitants of Greater East Asia, giving our best and all that we have to win the war, may we not hope to see even a brighter day than this one year hence from today?

Entering the Third Year of the Sacred War

MAINICHI—Two full years ago the Japanese people were granted the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain and together went into war. Since that time, the officers and men on the front lines and the people on the home front have fought effectively against a tremendously big foe and have finally dealt it a staggering blow. It is an outstandingly astounding occurrence in the history of mankind.

Looking back over the second year of the war we are struck by the quick developments which took place and at the same time are moved deeply. First of all we are grateful for the tremendous exploits scored by the Imperial Forces in always fighting against a superior foe in a battlefield hitherto unprecedented in scale and, in addition, battling with every obstacle of nature.

The current world conflict is by nature a war for survival. It follows that those who will not survive will perish. The enemy seems to have started to think this way recently. To reach that idea America and Britain had to pass through several stages. Their attitude at first was that Japan, Germany, and Italy would not be able to take up the Anglo-American challenge. Just before the outbreak of hostilities they thought that Britain would be able to beat Germany in three years and that America would be able to defeat the Japanese Navy in a matter of weeks.

As the war went on, their ideas changed, to one believing that the war would not be won easily. And from that they passed to the idea that it was possible for them to be beaten, and to the desire to survive. From what can it be known that they have reached that point? From the speech made by Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in London on Friday. In that address he declared that there would be an Anglo-American union after the war. This idea had been voiced on many occasions by Americans before but it was the first time that it was touched upon by a responsible British official. When it is remembered that both America and Britain aspire for world control then a union of the two nations is theoretically inevitable.

71 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—German air forces on the Eastern Front shot down 45 Soviet planes in aerial combats and another 26 by anti-aircraft batteries during the two days, December 4 and 5, according to German military authorities. The German forces suffered the loss of four

Women's Association To Hold Drills Today To Mark Anniversary

In observance of the second anniversary of the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the headquarters of the Dai Nippon Women's Association will hold a ceremony at 9 a.m. today. In the afternoon an air raid defense drill will be conducted participated in by all the staff members. At 4 p.m. they will attend the joint meeting of various associations under the management of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Counter-Drive of Foe Seen Doomed to Fail

(Continued From Page 1)

be anticipated as a matter of course that as enemy aircraft-carriers are sunk instantaneously and battleships smashed, the enemy will not allow its plans for counter-attacks to fall through, on the contrary, there will be an increase in intensity of its counter-offensive operations. By our bleeding strategy which prevents America from turning to the west, the lives of tens of thousands of American officers and men have been sacrificed, and in the background of all this there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens, wives and children in tears.

Why has this family tragedy of America to be enacted? The reason is that it is because of the political ambitions of President Roosevelt and the war leaders about him. As for Roosevelt, he means to get a fourth tenure of the presidency, and intends to buy self-satisfaction even by causing the blood to flow out unnecessarily. What is the reason that the Americans have to sacrifice themselves to no purpose indefinitely just for the sake of Roosevelt's ambitions? Their war leaders are getting their plans to take shape resolutely as though they were cold-blooded animals.

Operations of Mountbatten

As for the operations of the Mountbatten army aiming at the retaking of southeast Asia (of course we must not overlook the counter-offensive operations of the American air force in China), they are little better than reckless operations conceived by the enemy out of the anxiety to break through Japan's strategic line, advance its bases, and cut off the Japanese mainland from the southern sphere of material resources. The motive of the enemy, which has appeared in the area of the Marshall Islands, was clearly to get rid of our land-based air strength which is threatening the line of communication to the Gilbert Islands on which it has landed a portion of its troops and which it intends to convert into a base. The enemy's resistance was taken advantage of by our forces, and it lost all the aircraft carriers it had in action. The conclusion of the counter-offensive operations of the enemy by the central Pacific will generally be like this.

December 8, the third since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, finds the psychology of the American people change for a third time since the outbreak of the war. On December 8, 1941 the American people experienced the defeat at Pearl Harbor and were terror stricken. Their gestures of late indicate that they have come to the conclusion that Japan is not to be made light of. December 8 last year found America extremely anxious to recover the ground lost in the early part of the war. It mobilized its productive power and made repeated counter-attacks.

Condition of Enemy

What is the condition of the enemy on December 8, 1943? Its counter attacks have quickly been smashed by the Imperial Forces. The result of its counter-attacks, of which it had hoped so much, is its despondency over the fact that its fleet and its future lie buried in the waters of the Pacific. All that the enemy has gained at the end of a series of counter attacks into which it had put everything, after two years of preparations is that it has taken hold of a corner of Bougainville Island, only 300 miles from Guadalcanal Island, and the Gilbert Islands, which are like solitary islands in a far off sea. The way before it is very long, while it will be dark and dreary.

In contrast the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia are closely united and are jointly undertaking the defense of Greater East Asia. The Greater East Asia Declaration established the mutual assistance structure of Asia. Entire Asia has smashed many years of American and British oppression and is proceeding with the construction of a new East Asia. A new world is dawning from Asia. From today Asia must continue its march with newly gained strength.

Enemy Bombs Greece

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—Anti-Axis air forces today bombed Salonica, Greece, it was announced by German military authorities.

F.I.C. COOPERATING WITH E. ASIA STATES

War Has Not Altered Cordial Relations With Japan, Asserts Decoux

Domei

HANOI, December 8.—The ability of French Indo-China to pursue her normal relations with other members of the great family of East Asiatic nations, particularly Japan, has been one of the most significant developments resulting from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, in a statement made on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of war. Vice-Admiral Decoux expressed firm belief that the community, economic and cultural interests created in Asia will survive the war. The Governor-General pointed out that the new relations embracing political, economic and cultural fields, created among component nations of East Asia, will fully develop as soon as circumstances permit.

The Governor-General stressed that far reaching changes have taken place in French Indo-China's economy as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He added that new appropriate measures had been taken in order to permit French Indo-China to take active part in the work of making East Asia prosperous without causing strain on the country's economy and with full cognizance of the need for the protection of the essential welfare and interests of the people.

Vice-Admiral Decoux asserted that through the persistent efforts of French Indo-China officials during the past two years, the economic stability of the country had been fully realized permitting the nation to punctually meet all obligations and bringing to the people a full measure of peace and order.

The Governor-General added, "I am happy and fully recognize the deep sympathy and understanding which Japanese officials have constantly shown and which have greatly facilitated the work of the French authorities in Indo-China and also enabled the full application of various Franco-Japanese agreements." He added, "Not only personal relations but also the development of cultural and commercial ties between Japan and Indo-China have been greatly strengthened resulting finally in a true atmosphere of friendship."

In conclusion he pointed out that due to such favorable developments, many outstanding problems have been settled and it is expected that other questions will likewise be settled in the spirit of complete friendship which conforms to traditional relations between the two countries.

Canadian Premier to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 6.—William L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, left for Washington today where he is scheduled to stay for a couple of days and later will proceed to the southern part of the United States, according to Ottawa repors.

JUSTICE IS THE IDEAL OF GREATER EAST ASIA

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NOTABLE PROGRESS MADE BY JAVANESE

Every Form of Cooperation Offered by People to Military Administration

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 7.—During the one year and nine months that have passed since the unconditional surrender of the Dutch on March 9, 1942 the military administration has carried on with steady success, thanks to the earnest cooperation of the native inhabitants.

During the first year of its enforcement, the military administration was aimed at (1) the establishment of peace and order, (2) the acquisition of vital defense resources and (3) the guarantee of self-support for the Japanese Forces on the spot. Vigorous ground work was taken in hand in preparation for immediate rehabilitation and ultimate full-fledged construction in the future.

Since the beginning of this year, emphasis has been put, in the main, on the tightening of defenses and on turning Java's manpower and resources into fighting strength. All measures of military administration have been subordinated to strategic requirements. This is because the enemy's counter-offensive has taken on added intensity. In this defense-first policy of the Japanese Military Administration the indigenous populace is cooperating heart and soul.

Has 50,000,000 People

Java's first and foremost resource is its teeming population of 50,000,000 strong. The most urgent task is, on the one hand, to enable this populace to overcome the adversities attending a long war and, on the other, to retain their sustained cooperation. For the successful execution of this task, the total strength of the people must be put on a well-organized basis.

It was with this end in view that the People's Solidarity Movement was organized under the leadership of Ir Soekarno on the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu this year. The Movement was born of the spontaneity and zeal of the people to cooperate in the military administration. The Movement aims to build up a new, strong Java through (1) character building of the native inhabitants, (2) promotion of education and physical training and (3) the diffusion of the Japanese and Malai languages. The Movement has brought new hope to the Indonesians who have long groaned under Dutch tyranny.

Under the auspices of this Movement have been created the Young Men's Corps, the Civil Defense Corps, the Physical Training Associations, the Women's Associations and the Medical Service Associations. These bodies are all doing good work to bolster the front behind the guns. The Young Men's Corps, in particular, are a reservoir for the strength of the Javanese Defense Volunteer Army. They are playing a major role in productivity expansion by engaging in volunteer labor service.

At the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared that the native inhabitants of the occupied regions in the South would be granted participation in government. In line with this declaration, a new political structure was set up in Java on August 1 this year as announced in the proclamation of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and the long-cherished desire of the native inhabitants to participate in government was realized. The new political structure is featured by the establishment of the Central Administrative Council, the State and Special Municipal Councils and the appointment of Government officials from among indigenous inhabitants.

Functions of New Bodies

The Central Administrative Council is under the direct supervision of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and functions as the consultative body of the Military Administration.

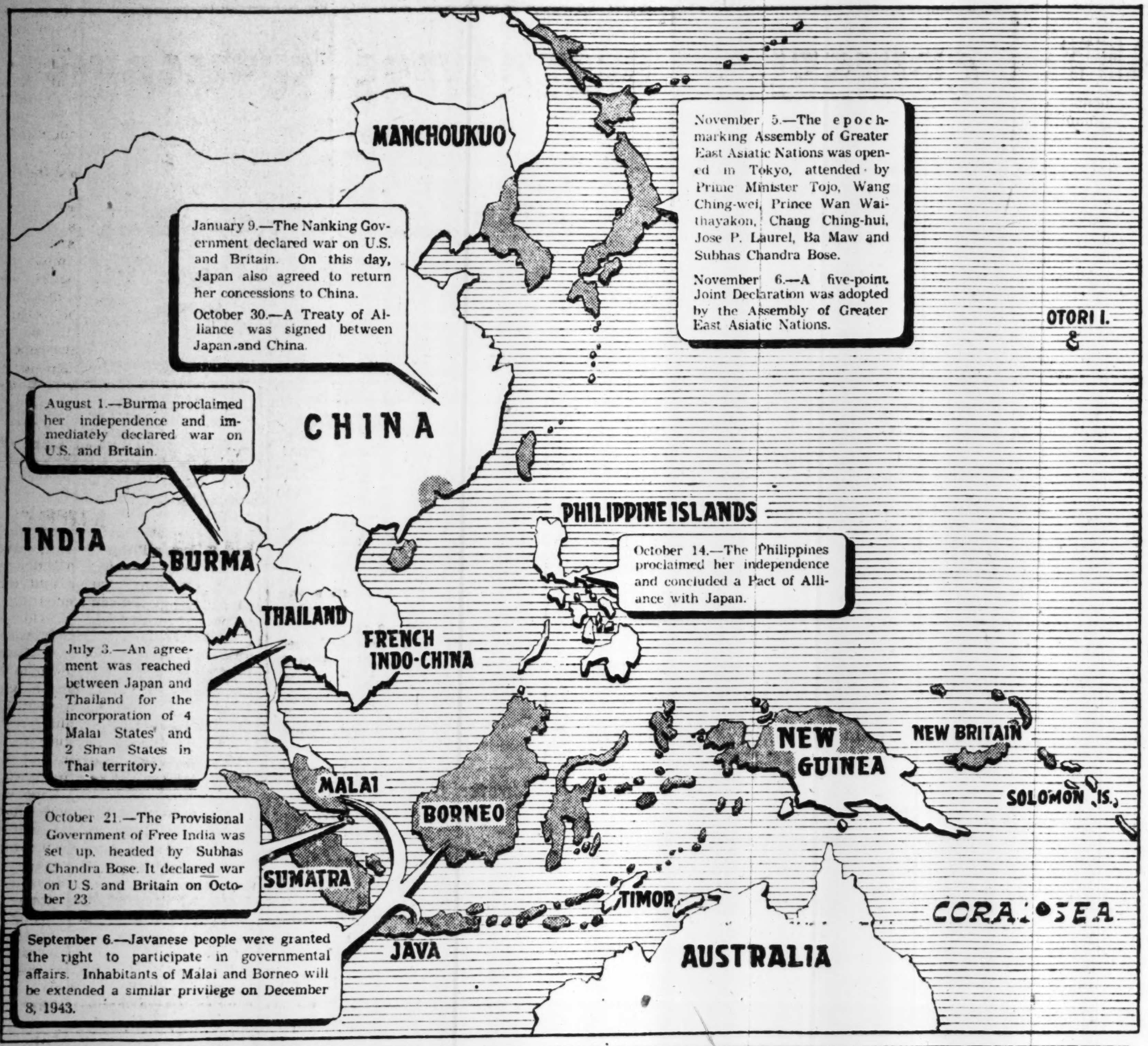
The State and Special Municipal Councils take part in local administration and have been established in each state and in the Special Municipality of Djakarta.

As regards the appointment of Government officials from among native inhabitants, a councilor system was introduced in each department of the Directorate of Military Administration in September and native councilors appointed simultaneously. Furthermore, under date of November 10, two native state governors were appointed.

In response to the burning zeal of the 50,000,000 people of Java to take part in the common defense of East Asia, the Javanese Defense Volunteer Army was organized under the proclamation issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on October 3 and enforced the same day. Article 1 of the proclamation reads: "In response to the vehement zeal of the 50,000,000 people of Java to participate in the common defense of Greater East Asia, the Javanese Defense Volunteer Army made up of the native inhabitants of Java is hereby established."

Last but not least, the Chinese in Java, indelibly impressed with the discipline and strength of the Imperial Forces, have completely changed their opinion of Japan. They have launched a general movement to cooperate with the Japanese Forces. The movement is vigorously carried on under the guidance of the Military Administration with the avowed objects of (1) arousing due recognition of the objective of the sacred campaign, (2) eradication of the worship of America and Britain, (3) participation in the common defense of Greater East Asia, (4) overcoming economic difficulties, (5) encouragement of the payment of taxes, (6) prevention of economic crimes and (7) the encouragement of savings. Be it noted that a campaign has been started throughout the country to encourage monetary contributions to the cause of the common defense of Greater East Asia.

Political Milestones of 1943



January 9.—The Nanking Government declared war on U.S. and Britain. On this day, Japan also agreed to return her concessions to China.

October 30.—A Treaty of Alliance was signed between Japan and China.

November 5.—The epoch-marking Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was opened in Tokyo, attended by Prime Minister Tojo, Wang Ching-wei, Prince Wan Waithayakon, Chang Ching-hui, Jose P. Laurel, Ba Maw and Subhas Chandra Bose.

November 6.—A five-point Joint Declaration was adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

August 1.—Burma proclaimed her independence and immediately declared war on U.S. and Britain.

October 14.—The Philippines proclaimed her independence and concluded a Pact of Alliance with Japan.

July 3.—An agreement was reached between Japan and Thailand for the incorporation of 4 Malai States and 2 Shan States in Thai territory.

October 21.—The Provisional Government of Free India was set up, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose. It declared war on U.S. and Britain on October 23.

September 6.—Javanese people were granted the right to participate in governmental affairs. Inhabitants of Malai and Borneo will be extended a similar privilege on December 8, 1943.

War Developments Analyzed

East Asia War Now at Decisive Stage

The second year of the War of Greater East Asia has brought out the grim, tenacious and hard-hitting qualities of the Japanese Armed Forces who fought so magnificently and with such lightning boldness in the first days of the war.

The past 12 months have seen battles in which the Japanese Forces have been on the offensive defense. Ever alert, ever valiant, they have fought with superhuman might against the enemy's counter-attacks in the Aleutians and in the southwestern Pacific, flung themselves bodily in the defense of those regions which they had freed from the virulent tentacles of Anglo-American oppression.

The fighting so far has revealed the sturdiness of Asia's defenses. Since August last year, the enemy forces have only been able to nibble at the outer fringes of Greater East Asia and the thrust they have made against our steel bulwark has only dented it slightly and no fissure has been effected through which they can break into the inner defense line.

In welcoming now the second anniversary of the war's outbreak, it will be worthwhile to look over the past year's developments and speculate on some of the things which may happen in the coming third year.

U.S. Changes War Setup

The Americans changed their setup to a wartime one in the eight months after the start of the war and suddenly moved out in a counter-offensive against Japan with overflowing confidence nurtured by their swiftly increased and enormous productive power. They launched their main counter-offensive operations in the southwestern Pacific after building a Pacific fleet still greater than that of pre-war days and an overwhelming drove of aircraft.

They planned to set up immediately a sphere of absolute air power and to retake the Japanese-occupied points in the Solomons and New Guinea by drawing the Japanese Forces into that sphere of air power and forcing a huge war of attrition on them. In that manner, they finally hoped to reach the Philippines and to cut off Japan Proper from the resource areas in the Southern Regions and at the same time to have the British Indian forces and the Chungking armies hit Burma, thus to smash from the flanks the Japanese-occupied regions in the South. Further, they tried to use their air bases in the interior of the China Continent to air-raid Japan Proper directly and to smash the fountainhead of Japan's fighting power.

The enemy counter-offensive based on this plan was begun with the drive into Guadalcanal last August, as the start. The Japanese Forces, however, fought for more than six months in Guadalcanal and the Buna area in New Guinea against the foe overwhelmingly superior in equipment and numbers and after dealing them serious damage skilfully deployed from those areas in February this year. At the same time, they wisely carried out a great change in their strategy in view of the changes in the situation since that time, turning from advancing operations to an offensive defense, striking back at the enemy's counter-offensive with "bleed them white" operations.

At Guadalcanal

With Guadalcanal in his hands, the enemy in the Solomons area first built it into an unsinkable aircraft carrier, and with it as a foothold, moved northward, hopping from island to island. On June 30, the enemy landed on Rendova Island, across from the island of New Georgia, and with the Japanese Forces later moving out of Kulambangra and Vella Lavella they came face to face with the island of Bougainville, the Japanese base on the foremost front.

In the New Guinea area, too, the enemy moved forward along the coast from Buna to Morobe to Sarawak to Lae to Hopoi to Finschhafen. The enemy forces moving from this direction joined its forces with the Australians, who had moved north from Port Moresby across the Stanley Mountains and through the jungle areas, near Lae. Thus they confronted the Japanese Forces at Finschhafen on the coast and in the valley region in the upper reaches of the Ramu River, south of Madang, in the interior.

During this time, the Japanese Forces put into effect their skilfull bleeding operations and smashed the enemy at every point, forcing the enemy to taste the bitterness of huge attrition. In the year and three months since the enemy moved to Guadalcanal it suffered the following losses.

At Guadalcanal, more than 25,000 men were lost, more than 230 planes were shot down or damaged, more than 30 cannon destroyed, and more than 25 tanks smashed and set afire. In the island fighting from Rendova north to Vella Lavella, the enemy lost more than 15,000 men. The enemy's losses in the New Guinea area, particularly in the fighting at Lae, Salamaua, and Finschhafen, even conservatively estimated, reached several thousands over 10,000.

Enemy Losses

In addition, in the sea fighting in the year between the First Sea Battle of the Solomons and the Night Battle off Kulambangra Island the damage dealt the enemy amounted to the enormous figure of 150 warships, including battleships and aircraft carriers, sunk, 50 warships damaged; 60 transports sunk; 20 transports damaged; and about 3,000 planes shot down or damaged.

Against this, the Japanese Forces in Guadalcanal sustained the loss of only 16,734 men and 139 planes self blasted or not yet returned and about 2,000 killed in action in the fighting near Lae and Salamaua. On the seas, 20 warships were sunk and 30 damaged, 20 transports were sunk and the same number damaged and about 700 planes lost. These were precious sacrifices but, when it is considered that the fighting took place in a territory under complete enemy air control, it is found that the losses sustained were amazingly light.

These results indeed constitute a brilliant victory which was brought about through the courageous decision of the Japanese high command.

Only Gain Few Islands

After sacrificing an enormous number of men and throwing an average of two tons of steel into one square kilometer in one year and several months since the start of their island hopping operations, the only thing gained by the American forces has been the several islands reaching from Guadalcanal to Vella Lavella and in the New Guinea area the line from Buna to Finschhafen. With that being the case, even the enemy must have been brought to a point where he must stop and think. The enemy has been forced to admit the extraordinary success scored by the Japanese Forces' bleeding operations which took up a setup of an offensive defense and concentrated on gaining time and nourishing fighting power with the minimum of sacrifice. That is the reason why bitter criticism is being directed at MacArthur's strategy.

It is clear that when the enemy at the Quebec conference re-studied the strategic value of Australia and decided to split a part of its force in the Mediterranean to strengthen the offensive against Japan, these moves included plans to set aright the war situation which was not going on in the way the enemy had hoped it would. Pushed along by such a situation, MacArthur seems to have made up his mind to effect a change in strategy and from about September this year a new scheme was recognized in the enemy movements.

Bougainville Debacle

Then, as expected, the enemy on October 27, started landing on Mono Island, 60 kilometers southwest of Bougainville, and, with that as the start, began the present fighting in Bougainville waters. The enemy concentrated in the Solomon waters at least 80 per cent of his fleet strength which is estimated to have been increased to 15 battleships and about 10 standard aircraft carriers and after September steadily moved in operations with a great air strength to reduce by bits the Japanese air strength. In continuous night and day raids, the enemy bombed Buin in Bougainville and Rabaul.

Then believing that the Japanese air strength had been wiped out, the enemy on October 27, landed on Mono and several days later at Cape Torokina and Hamon on Bougainville, thus bringing about the battle of the century centering around Bougainville. With this as the turning point, the Pacific War entered a new and still more bitter stage of decisive fighting.

Although in the series of defeats suffered in the Bougainville waters the United States lost the main body of its task forces in the southwestern Pacific and though because of that its counter-offensive plan broke down, it is clear that the stubborn enemy will not let this stop him.

The main reason for the American defeats in the Bougainville area is believed to have resulted from the enemy's completely rash move based on an underestimation of the Japanese strength in the Solomons. It is said that Roosevelt had much to do with this move of the enemy who is in a frantic hurry to score some results. The reason for that is this: The island-hoppnig strategy is being sharply criticized in the United States and its popularity is not what could be hoped for. Should the speed of the American advance in that area continue to be as slow as it is now, this would have an unfavorable effect on the presidential election which is approaching fast. Thus Roosevelt and his faction have chosen operations with high theatrical and sensational value such as those aimed at the recapture of Rabaul.

Reason for Failure

The imprudence of American strategy lies in the fact that political and military considerations are entwined with one another, and because of that very reason there is that reckless quality of the enemy doing anything in order to attain his aims.

The recapture of Rabaul forms the central aim in the enemy's operations in the Pacific, and at present enemy troops have been landed on Bougainville. The enemy could not abandon them and leave them to their fate. The enemy will probably come hitting out with all of his remaining air strength of the remnant Pacific fleet. Judging from these purely strategic reasons and also considering political considerations, it is believed that the enemy will continue to move furiously in the Solomons area to stem the raging tide of defeat. Latest developments in that area corroborate this clearly.

At the same time, an enemy attempt to gloss over the present failures by successes in other areas can be fully thought of. Among them these operations may be mentioned:

1) An enemy move to push its New Guinea operations in order to reduce Madang and then to reach the inner line of the Dampier Strait in an attempt to isolate Rabaul.

2) New movements in the North or Central Pacific by organizing a task force with the remnant aircraft carriers of the Pacific fleet in an attempt to hit the Ogasawara Islands, Otorishima, Minamitorishima and others and if possible to land a blow at Japan's vital spots.

3) Attempts at raiding Japan Proper from bases on the China Continent.

In pace with the intense Bougainville fighting and in view of the correlation of the whole of the War of Greater East Asia, the existence of Mountbatten is another thing which draws much attention. Before studying the Mountbatten angle it will not be futile to look over the continental front.

War on Continent

The war on the China Continent and Burma is completely different from the fighting in the Pacific in which the Japanese Forces are on the offensive defense; on the Continent and in Burma the Japanese Forces are moving in a positive and active offense and are pressing the enemy. Throughout the China Continent, the Japanese Forces are carrying out continually active operations and are squashing the activity of the Chungking forces and the Chinese Communists.

Among the operations carried out this year on the Continent, the 1943 Spring and 1943 Summer Taihang Operations and the annihilation battle against the Tayueh army zone in North China, the annihilation operations against the enemy's 6th war zone in the months of April and May, the operations carried out this fall in the Five Lakes district on the lower reaches of the Yangtze, and the repeated blows being directed now against the 6th war zone in Central China and the pacification operations effected in the early part of this month along the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the aim to expand the peace zone in South China are the most outstanding.

Due to these operations, the Chungking forces, the traitors to Greater East Asia, and the Chinese Communists are rapidly nearing their end. In pace with the critical blows sustained through these Japanese military operations the progressive elements in Chungking have been struck by the pure Japanese spirit toward China as indicated by the Joint Declaration. The unrest in the Chungking camp which has completely lost its aim in continuing resistance against Japan is expected to have a big effect on the fighting on the continental front.

Chiang's Air Force Hit

In consonance with the activity of the ground forces, the Japanese Air Units in China have corked the futile activity of the American Air Force in China and are holding solid the defense of the air. In recent days, Major-General Claire Chennault, U. S. air force commander, has also brought the Chungking air force under his command and with all of the enemy air forces under his sole control is watching eagle-eyed for a chance to hit Japan Proper with the planes he possesses. It is certain that the enemy will intensify his operations together with the development of really decisive fighting in the southwestern Pacific.

In April this year, the Japanese Army units in the Burma area caught in the wild mountains of Arakan the British forces who moved out with the aim to retake Burma and dealt them a crushing defeat now called the "tragedy of Arakan". Since that time they had been silently working to increase their preparations still more. Then in early October, with the end of the rainy season in the Indian Ocean, the Chungking forces moved to the Yunnan border in an attempt to build a supply route. Against them the Japanese Forces moved like a devastating hurricane and literally annihilated about 20,000 of the enemy troops who were on the south bank of the Nu River.

Mountbatten, who assumed his post as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia after the Quebec conference, carrying with him the hopes of the anti-Axis camp, officially declared upon reaching India that "the British counter-offensive in East Asia will be a large-scale amphibious" offensive, thus indicating that a joint Indian Ocean Fleet British-Indian Army counter-offensive against Bur-

(Continued On Page 5)

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1943 CALENDAR OF MEMORABLE EVENTS

January 9.—The National Government of China formally declared war on the United States and Britain. At the same time, it was announced simultaneously in Tokyo and Nanking that Japan would return her concessions to China.

January 15.—The Japanese Government sent a relief fund to Ba Maw for the relief of Burmese people who have suffered severely from the indiscriminate attacks by enemy air raiders.

January 20.—Two compacts called Agreements on Economic Collaboration—one between Japan and Germany and the other between Japan and Italy were signed at Berlin and Rome.

January 29.—Japanese Navy Air Units attacked the enemy fleet off Rennell Island and sank two battleships, three cruisers, and damaged one battleship, one cruiser and shot down 3 fighter planes.

February 9.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Army and Navy Forces operating in the South Pacific area to date have inflicted casualties of more than 25,000 on the enemy and shot down or otherwise destroyed 230 enemy planes.

February 10.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that between February 1 and 7, Japanese Navy Forces sank 13 enemy warships, consisting of two cruisers, one destroyer and 10 torpedo boats and shot down 86 enemy warplanes off Ysabel Island. Total enemy warships sunk or damaged in the Solomons since August 8, 1942 to February 7, 1943 totaled 145. Planes shot down or destroyed totaled 996.

February 11.—A cultural agreement was signed between Japan and Bulgaria.

March 8.—113 U.S. aircraft were shot down and 11 others destroyed on the ground and four submarines sunk in engagements with Japanese Army and Navy Units in the Solomons and New Guinea areas from Feb. 16 to March 5.

March 10.—Credit to the amount of ¥200,000,000 spread over a period of five years has been granted by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

March 18.—A Cabinet Advisors System and Wartime Economic Council were created by Imperial ordinances.

March 23.—Japanese Army Forces operating in China which had been conducting operations north of Lake Tungting in Hupeh and in the Su-hwai area in Kiangsu completed their tasks.

April 8.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that the Japanese Army units fighting against two divisions of British-Indian forces north of Akyab since the latter part of last December have smashed the main enemy force.

April 10.—The Sixth Brigade of the British-Indian Army has been completely annihilated in the vicinity of Inden.

April 20.—Mamoru Shigemitsu is appointed Foreign Minister.

April 28.—Masayuki Tani is appointed Ambassador to China.

May 1.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Army Forces have crushed Chiang's 24th Group Army of 80,000 men.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Air Units attacked Yunnan-fu on April 26 and 28. During the latter part of April, Japanese submarines sank two enemy transports in the southwestern Pacific.

May 3.—The Cabinet approved the 1943 industrial productivity expansion plan, the 1943 electric power mobilization plan and the plan for the enforcement of national mobilization.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that submarines of the Japanese Navy sank one oil tanker in the latter part of April and since May 1 sank one transport and one freighter.

May 5.—Prime Minister Tojo arrived in Manila to exchange views with Jorge B. Vargas.

May 8.—Japanese Army Forces occupied Buthidaung.

May 14.—Japanese Army Units reduced Maungdaw.

May 21.—The Imperial Headquarters announced the death in action of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

May 29.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda was appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

June 11.—The Japanese Government recognized the Provisional Government of Argentina under Lieutenant General Ramirez.

June 12.—A Japan-Thailand Communications Agreement was signed by the two countries.

June 15.—The 82nd session of the extraordinary Diet met today.

June 19.—Subhas Chandra Bose suddenly made his appearance in Tokyo.

July 2.—The Imperial Headquarters stated that more than 77 planes were downed and 14 more vessels blasted on June 30 and July 1 at Rendova.

July 3.—The Imperial Headquarters disclosed that Japanese submarines during June sank 11 enemy vessels, aggregating 85,000 tons.

July 4.—One B-class cruiser of the Santa Fe type and one large destroyer of the Strong type and an unidentified warship were sunk in the battle of Kula Gulf.

July 5.—One B-class cruiser of the Helena type was instantaneously sunk while one cruiser and one special service ship were also sunk by Japanese Forces in the battle of Kula Gulf.

An agreement was reached to incorporate four Malai States and two Shan States in Thailand.

July 8.—The Indian National Army was founded under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.

August 1.—Burma proclaimed her independence and forthwith declared war on the United States and Britain.

August 19.—It was formally announced that Thein Maung will be first Burmese Ambassador to Japan.

An agreement was signed at Saigon regarding the supply of Japanese products to French Indo-China for the current year of 1943.

September 3.—The Imperial Headquarters announced the composite war results scored by Japanese Forces in August in the Solomons area as follows: sank 19 enemy transports, severely damaged two and wrecked 11 other transports, sank one cruiser, severely damaged three and wrecked three others, sank two light cruisers or large destroyers, sank three destroyers, severely damaged three and wrecked five others sank 12 torpedo boats, severely damaged two and wrecked seven others sank 28 landing barges and wrecked 16 others. Japanese Forces shot down 271 aircraft and damaged 21.

September 6.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java officially announced the establishment of central and regional councils in which the indigenous people will be allowed to participate.

September 25.—Jose P. Laurel was overwhelmingly elected President of the new Philippines.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that between September 21 and 23 Japanese Army and Navy Air Units attacked an enemy convoy making landing operations north of Finschhafen and sank three enemy cruisers, two destroyers and one transport.

The Japanese Government donated ¥1,000,000 in money and goods to the Burmese government as a relief fund for victims of air raids.

September 26.—A treaty was signed between Japan and Burma for the incorporation of the Shan States (excluding Kentung and Mong Pan) the Karenni states and Wa into Burma.

September 28.—The establishment of the Munitions Ministry was formally decided by the Government.

October 1.—The Imperial Headquarters stated that during September, Imperial Navy Air and Surface Units in the Solomons area shot down 340 enemy planes and wrecked 10 others as well as sinking and damaging 11 warships and four transports.

The Japanese Military Administration in Borneo proclaimed that beginning on December 8, the native inhabitants of North Borneo will be permitted to participate in local government.

October 2.—The establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications was formerly decidedly by the Government.

The Outline Regulations Concerning Native Participation in Political Administration was made public by the Japanese Military Administration in Malai.

October 14.—Independence is proclaimed by the Philippines.

October 18.—The Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines was unanimously approved at the special session of the Philippine National Assembly.

October 21.—The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India was announced by Subhas Chandra Bose.

October 23.—Jorge B. Vargas was appointed first Philippine Ambassador to Japan.

October 30.—A Treaty of Alliance was signed between Japan and China.

November 5.—Representatives of Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma met in a historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo.

November 6.—Imperial Headquarters announced that our forces between the night of October 31 and the morning of November 2 sank or damaged 14 enemy warships in the First Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island and shot down 201 planes over Rabaul.

Japan declared her intention to place the Andaman and Nicober Islands under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

A Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

November 8.—Between November 6 and 7, Japanese Army Air Units destroyed 68 enemy planes in New Guinea.

November 9.—In the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville, Japanese Navy Units sank four battleships, two cruisers, three destroyers and four transports and damaged six cruisers, four cruisers or large destroyers and one transport.

November 11.—Japanese Navy Units fought the Third Aerial Battle off Bougainville and sank one cruiser or destroyer, damaged one battleship, two aircraft carriers, one large cruiser, three cruisers or large destroyers and one destroyer.

November 13.—At dawn Imperial Navy Units sank two cruisers and one destroyer, damaged one battleship and one medium-sized carrier in the Fourth Aerial Battle off Bougainville. Between November 6 and 9, 212 planes were blasted by the Army in India and New Guinea.

November 17.—The General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers meet in Tokyo.

November 17.—One large aircraft carrier, two medium-sized aircraft carriers, three cruisers and one large warship of an unidentified type were sunk in the Fifth Aerial Battle off Bougainville. Off Torokina, three transports and were also sunk and another damaged.

November 23.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that since November 19, Japanese Navy Units sank one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer and damaged two large aircraft carriers and one medium-sized aircraft carrier, one battleship or cruiser and one transport and shot down 125 planes in the Gilbert Island area.

November 29.—The Imperial Headquarters announced that an Imperial submarine attacked an enemy aircraft carrier west of Makin Island on November 25 and heavily damaged it to such a degree that it is believed to have sunk. The following day, two enemy aircraft carriers were sunk west of the Gilbert Islands. On November 27, two more aircraft carriers and two cruisers were sent to the bottom while one cruiser or battleship was heavily damaged.

December 1.—According to the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese Naval Fliers attacked an enemy mobile force on November 29 and sank two aircraft carriers and one warship of an unidentified type and damaged one cruiser.

December 3.—Imperial Naval Air Units sank three aircraft carriers, one battleship or large-sized cruiser and one large-sized cruiser and damaged one battleship, one large cruiser and a destroyer in the waters south of Bougainville.

December 5.—One enemy aircraft carrier and cruiser were sunk while another aircraft carrier and cruiser were damaged by the Japanese Naval Air Units northeast of the Marshall Islands.

East Asia War Now At Decisive Stage

(Countinued, From 4)

ma was near. However, despite two months which having elapsed since the end of the rainy season and in spite of the fact that the Japanese Forces have launched an attack on the Chungking forces in Yunnan, Mountbatten is ignoring the pleas of Chungking and has not started to move.

Reason for Mountbatten's Delay

Concerning the delay in the start of Mountbatten's counter-offensive, the London Times points out, "To carry out naval operations in southern Burma is a reckless move exposing the required number of vessels to a three-directional attack of the Japanese Forces. And because the attacking forces will have to operate in long-range naval operations they will have to depend on aircraft carriers for the greater part of their air power. In this way, they have a weakness before land-based planes. These drawbacks are obstructing Mountbatten from effecting the operations demanded of him."

Another point which constitutes an obstruction to the enemy's execution of naval operations is the fact that the naval port facilities in India, including Ceylon, are poor and that because of that damaged enemy vessels must be sent as far as Durban in South Africa. Another reason bringing about the delay in Mountbatten's operations is believed to be the organization of Subhas Chandra Bose's Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the intensification of the underground anti-British movement in India by people who are eagerly looking forward to the time when the Indian National Army will break into India. A still more fundamental reason is that the British, always thinking of their own safety, wish to avoid any operations in which they alone are taking part because of the powerful Burma defense setup of the Japanese Forces.

Mountbatten apparently intends to wait until the American operations against Rabaul have progressed considerably and then start action when the heavy weight of the Japanese fighting power has been concentrated in that direction. It must not be overlooked that should the American operations become more intense Mountbatten may finally start moving.

Though much has been said concerning Mountbatten's counter-offensive strategy it is believed that, just as he has stated, considerably vast operations, involving land, sea and air forces, will develop. Among the enemy moves requiring attention are these: overland assaults on Burma; paratroop landings on northern Burma, operating to destroy the resource facilities in Sumatra and Malai. Needless to say, a solid defense has been set up in preparation for these operations but the third year of the war will probably see a coordinated Anglo-American attack carried out in the vast 5,000-mile long area binding the southwestern Pacific with the Indian Ocean. The enemy will try to force Japan to fight on two sides, east and west, and the coming year will be that stage in the war which will be most intense and bitter. The coming year will be a year in which the people will have to make still stronger their steel-solid determination.

Asia's Revival Called Historical Necessity

(Continued From Page 6)

politically. The joint defense of Asia aims at the safeguarding of Asia from Anglo-American armed aggression. The word "defense" may sound somewhat negative, but this is only natural because it is not an aggressive war that we are fighting. Our object is to defend Asia from Anglo-American aggression. It is America and Britain that are fighting an aggressive war with the object of reducing Asia again to the position of subservience and servility to them. Herein lies the essential difference between the war aims of Japan and her enemy countries.

The historic significance of the War of Greater East Asia consists in the fact that it is a war for the joint defense of Greater East Asia. The joint defense of Asia is by no means an empty phrase invented by Japan from utilitarian motives of calling in the aid of other Asiatic peoples to patch up any defects of her own armed strength. The War of Greater East Asia truly aims at the reconstruction of Asia as a whole, and consequently all Asiatic peoples have the moral obligation of defending East Asia jointly. By setting up the structure of the joint defense of East Asia on a solid basis we can demonstrate the moral character and the historic significance of the War of Greater East Asia to the world. This will also expose the mendaciousness of the war aims of America and Britain.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1943

With Thankfulness and Confidence

Japan greets the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia today with unbounded thankfulness and confidence. There are good reasons for this attitude, for the nation finds itself in a stronger position today than at any time since the war began.

The first year of the war saw the attainment of military victories on a scale never before witnessed in history. It saw the complete overthrow of the centuries-old empires of Britain, the United States, and the Netherlands in East Asia and the establishment of Japanese military power over a greater portion of the earth's surface than any one nation had ever before controlled in all history. The second year of the war saw the attainment of political victories no less spectacular in their way than the military victories. It saw the regeneration of all East Asia and the consolidation of this region into a free and united Greater East Asia.

These military victories of the first year and the political construction of the second year constitute history-making achievements of a magnitude which no nation has ever before attained in so short a time. They have served to place the entire region of Greater East Asia on such an unassailable foundation that never more will it be possible for any power on earth to bring about a return to the conditions which prevailed before the war. No wonder, then, that as the Japanese nation reviews its handiwork of the past two years and contemplates its prospects for the future, it can greet the opening of the third year of the war with greater thankfulness and confidence than ever before!

The invincible position in which Japan finds herself today is not, moreover, something to be deduced only from the accomplishments of the last two years. It is something which the events of every day are even now continuing to demonstrate anew. Take, for instance, the remarkable series of victories which the Japanese Navy has recently been winning in the South and Central Pacific. The day-to-day reports of the disastrous losses of the enemy and the fact that his much-vaunted counter-offensive has after all these months made but such pitifully meager headway in comparison with the vast areas under Japanese control show how impregnable a position Japan has already built up. The frequent meetings of the enemy leaders and their extravagant pronunciamentos furnish further proof of how they are frantically trying to cover up their military impotence by resorting to empty political gestures.

On the home front, also, Japan's invincibility is being equally demonstrated. While enemy countries are wracked with dissension, strikes, inflation, and general instability, the hundred million inhabitants of Japan are united as one man in consecration to the single task of winning the war. Hence, production is forging ahead to unprecedented levels, the livelihood of the civilian population continues to remain remarkably stable, and public morale is higher today than at any time since the first exciting opening days of the war.

These astounding successes which Japan has attained in the past two years of the war and which she is continuing to attain undiminished today are not to be explained on the mere materialistic grounds of military power or political ability. They can only be explained on the basis of the sacredly ordained character of the aims for which Japan is fighting. It is for no mere national self-gratification, for no motive of profit or power, that Japan has engaged in this war. It is for the purpose of self-defense, for the defense of the homeland of not only Japan but of all the kindred nations of East Asia against despoilers from afar. It is for the purpose of safeguarding the permanent security of East Asia not only through expelling the invaders but by also constructing a new order of common prosperity and well-being throughout this region. It is to bring freedom and independence to all the peoples of East Asia, to make possible neighborly helpfulness and fraternal amity among them, to advance their respective cultural development, to promote their economic prosperity. Above all, it is to abolish racial discrimination, to open up the resources of East Asia to the world, to establish justice and equality and reciprocity so that there may ensue lasting world peace which will make possible the progress of mankind to higher levels of civilization.

Fighting for such aims as these, Japan cannot help but succeed. It is no wonder that all the peoples of East Asia have so enthusiastically rallied to the support of Japan, and it is no wonder that the enemy has been so completely confounded. The force of historical destiny, the power of moral necessity, decree that Japan must succeed. And that is why Japan has succeeded so amazingly as she has, and that is why she will continue to succeed until her sacred task is completed.

The Japanese nation pays respectful homage to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, to the spirits of the brave warriors who have made the supreme sacrifice, to the men who are devoting their utmost energies at the battle front or in the essential industries behind the lines, for these are the never-ceasing springs of Japan's power. Harnessed to such aims as those for which Japan is fighting today, these springs of power ensure that Japan will carry out her sacred mission to the end with undiminishing success. So on this anniversary day, the Japanese nation dedicates itself anew to the task for which it has been ordained, thankful for the astounding success which has already crowned its efforts and confident that the same success will continue in the future until its task is done.

Mountain-Loving People

The mountains with their lakes and rivers are the home of the gods and the sources of the land's fertility, and they stand for everything that is holy and healthy. To the Balinese everything that is high is good and powerful, so it is natural that the sea, lower than the lowest point of land, with the sharks and barracuda that infest the waters, and the deadly sea-snakes and poisonous fish that live among the treacherous coral reefs, should be considered as tenget, magically dangerous, the home of the evil spirits. Few Balinese know how to swim and they rarely venture into the sea except to bathe near the shallow beaches, and then they go only a few feet from the shore. There are settlements of fishermen who brave the malarial coasts of Kuta, Sanur, Benua, and Ketewel, but in general fishing is done on a small scale, either with casting nets, or in beautiful prows shaped like fantastic "elephant-fish" with elegant stylized trunks, and eyes to see at night. With their triangular sails apex downward, they go far out to sea at sunset to procure the giant sea-turtles required at the frequent banquets of this feast-loving people. Most Balinese seldom eat fish and remain essentially a rice-eating race. Their repugnance for the sea may be due to the same religious fear of the supernatural that prevents them from climbing to the summit of the great mountains. The Balinese feel that the heights are for the gods, the middle world for humans, and the depths and low points for the spirits of the underworld. They are one of the rare island peoples in the world who turn their eyes not outward to the waters but upward to the mountain tops.

A Year Ago Today

December 8, 1942

All Japan today observed the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The War Ministry disclosed the brilliant results scored during the past year, including the capture of 426,000 prisoners. The Navy Ministry announced that 262 warships were sunk in sweeping gains, ranging from the Aleutians to the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

* * *

Numerous events were held throughout Germany and Italy in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

* * *

A launching ceremony for a large-sized cargo-steamer, the first of its kind to be built in Hongkong was held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

* * *

The first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia passed in a gloomy atmosphere in the United States with the people observing the "Day of Silence" to commemorate the national humiliation. In gloomy silence, the American populace visited churches and said prayers before the altars and passed a quiet day at home refraining from all amusements.

* * *

To cope with the increasing consumption of sulphur for industrial purposes in parallel with the progress of construction operations in the Southern Regions, it has been decided to start a large-scale development of sulphur mines within the island. A giant refinery will be erected in the vicinity of Batavia.

* *

The British 18,713-ton transport, Selamlik, has been sunk west of the Azores Islands. The British transport fell prey to a German submarine on her way to French Morocco from the United States with troops and war supplies aboard.

The Second Year of the War

Events Which Led Up to Conflict Recalled—Thoughts Which Arise in Japanese Minds of 2nd War Anniversary Disclosed

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(Written for the Nippon Times)

I.

It is exactly two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In United States which is devoid of clear-cut war aims and beset with difficulties, the "Pearl Harbor Attack" has been loudly proclaimed as a betrayal to nurture the people's morale. I believe that it is perfectly clear to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who for the past fifty years has been "an ardent student of international economics" and who is known as "the chief negotiator of all treaties including those for arbitration and conciliation and for the regulation of commercial relations," that this charge is absolutely false. Hull knew that an economic war would lead to armed warfare.

Immediately after the election of President Roosevelt in November, 1932, the future United States Secretary of State in his declaration of November 20 violently assailed the Republican Party's political principles. Condemning "the blind, selfish and dumb economic leadership of this country since 1920," Cordell Hull declared, "we should challenge economic nationalism and pursue a sane, liberal, middle course in the conduct of our domestic and international affairs."

Criticized Embargoes

Secretary Hull sharply criticized "extreme tariffs, quotas, embargoes and exchange limitations," and warned the American people that "there should be sane and realistic international cooperation, keeping in mind our traditions and our constitution, to aid in preserving the peace of the world. This policy is vital."

Whether or not Hull put into operation what he promised before his appointment can be seen in his foreign policy toward the Sino-Japanese problem during the ten years since he became Secretary of State. He has done the very thing he condemned and warned the American people against before taking his oath of office.

The United States, let it be known, tried to strangle Japan economically since the outbreak of the China Affair. It began with the moral embargo placed against the exportation of airplanes and airplane parts to Japan from June of 1938 and in July of 1939 the United States unilaterally renounced the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce. This is an act that a civilized nation cannot easily do.

Banned Export of Tools

She then banned (under a permit system) the exportation of machine tools. In September of 1940 the United States announced the prohibition on exports of airplane fuel, of scrap iron in October, of used machinery parts in December and put under a permit system fifteen kinds of iron and steel materials.

With the coming of the year 1941, the United States in January prohibited the exportation of copper, brass, zinc and nickel, of machinery for drilling and refining oil in February, besides placing gasoline drums under the permit system and banning the exportation of gasoline.

And on July 25, 1941, on the occasion of the consummation of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Agreement, the United States announced the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States with the aim of outrageously trying to paralyze Japan's economic life.

On the other hand, she continued giving tremendous assistance to the Chungking Regime under Chiang Kai-shek. In December of 1938 the United States loaned Chungking the sum of $25,000,000 for the purchase of automobiles, $12,800,000 in March of 1939 for airplane parts and another $15,000,000 for the purchase of airplanes. Another $20,000,000 was given in the spring of 1940 for agricultural tools, $25,000,000 in September of that year for the exchange equilibrium fund and another $50,000,000 in November for the purchase of supplies and for stabilization of the Chungking currency, totaling in all $167,000,000.

Was Not Neutral

When the United States simultaneously was applying pressure on Japan, she was not only being unneutral in the true sense of the word but was also being hostile, nay even showing evidence of being of an enemy character.

More than that, President Roosevelt, in his address delivered at Stanton in the rites observing the Wilson memorial at the late President's birthplace on May 4, 1941, declared that the United States would once again rise to fight if need arose, thus predicting an anti-Axis war.

Moreover, did not President Roosevelt together with Prime Minister Churchill declare in their Joint Declaration following their meeting abroad the Prince of Wales in August of the same year that there was unanimity of views regarding participation in the war and their policy toward Japan?

But the "last straw" in Japanese-American relations was the November 26th reply by the United States which was handed to Japan.

On November 20th Japan had proposed readiness to an agreement whereby this country promised non-advancement in Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area other than French Indo-China, promising withdrawal of troops in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area. Japan further agreed to the "removal of troops now stationed in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part on the conclusion of the present agreement."

Demanded Impossible Condition

Toward such a proposal the United States demanded a condition impossible of execution during wartime, namely "the withdrawal of all Japanese military naval, air and police forces from China and from French-Indo-China and non-support of any government in China other than the Chungking Government."

The pathway toward compromise was now absolutely closed.

Despite deceptive policies to the contrary, the responsibility for the outbreak of war lies with the United States. Although Roosevelt and Hull's foreign policy was extolled by themselves to high heaven they have been beset by an impasse that is entirely contradictory to their previous stand and the war has reached a turbulent stage of operations. These are the thoughts that arise today on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the Greater East Asia War.

II

Just exactly, how, then, did the current war progress during these two years of conflict?

Prior to the outbreak of war, there were two schools of thought among the Americans. One faction nurtured the belief that once the United States forcefully came out to the fight, Japan could be made to fear the weight of America's wealth of power and industrial strength so that in the end she would give up and seek peace.

Japan's Strength Underrated

The other school of thought, on the contrary, anticipated decisive battles with Japan, but believed that before long Japan would capitulate easily in the face of America's preponderance of material resources. Their power over the Pacific and in Asia, they believed, would return once more to the anti-Axis camp. But they underestimated the situation, holding in contempt the strength of Japan.

However, there arose yet a third school of thought in America. They believed that in the event Japan is victorious in battle and becomes drunk with victory, their dictatorial tyrannical rule would become fraught with ill practices and an "Oriental Despotism" would be established in China and in Southeast Asia.

But all these prophecies missed the mark. In defiance of America's wealth of resources Japan resolutely took its stand. No, not only that, Japan struck repeatedly decisive blows on Giant America in successive battles and has come out victorious.

Following up the brilliant war results achieved in the annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 8th, 1941, Japan occupied Guam on the 12th and Wake Island on the 23rd. In the western Pacific, Japanese forces sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse on December 10th, thereby completely destroying the British Asiatic fleet. And within a short period of time Japanese units conquered and reduced the 100 year British fortress in Asia, Hongkong, on December 25th.

Sweeping Victories Achieved

On January 2, 1942 Manila was taken, victory was achieved in the Sea Battle off Java on February 4, and the vaunted stronghold of the British in Singapore fell to Japanese arms terminating the conquest of the Malay peninsula.

And on March 1 occurred the victory in the Naval Battle off Surabaya, followed by the downfall of the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies on March 9th.

Meanwhile, our Imperial units occupied Rangoon in Burma on the eighth of March, and not only advanced northward to cut the aid-to-Chungking Burma Route, but struck decisive blows on Chiang Kai-shek's armies in the southern extremity of China.

May 7 found the Japanese conquering Corregidor in the Philippines. Aside from these exploits, our forces hit Madagascar and forced its way into Sydney Harbor to hit the British fleet in Australia.

Against such penetrating power of the Japanese forces the Anglo-American armies met with defeat at every turn where they tried to stem the tide of advance. The British Army of India met with a series of defeats in their attempted offensives from India. The American forces, meanwhile, since their attack in the Solomons since August of last year have been slowed down to a snail's pace by the Japanese Forces and have ended by only making their way into a handful of small islands.

In Europe, however, the British-American armies have made some advances. Landing on North Africa in the month of November, 1942, their armies have caused the Italian army to abandon Libya and compel their withdrawal from Tunisia. In May of this year Axis forces ceased their resistance in Tunisia. The Anglo-Americans then took Sicily and with force and intrigue they made the Badoglio Regime sign the pact terminating resistance on September 3, 1943.

This may be taken as a British-American success, but that is all they have achieved.

But what the anti-Axis powers were active in were their political and propaganda campaigns. At the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference of January, 1942 they forced the 18 Latin-American countries to enter into the conflict against Japan, Germany and Italy, at least as a matter of form, or made them sever diplomatic relations. Chile, which had hesitated for a while, also followed suit later on, leaving only Argentina maintaining its neutral stand in South America.

Turkey Stands Fast

To the Axis Powers themselves, it is interesting to note, such outward manifestations of the Latin American countries have had no ill effects whatsoever.

And in Europe, despite every and all intrigue by Britain and the United States, Spain and Portugal still remain neutral. Sweden and Switzerland do also the same. And Turkey, notwithstanding the establishment of an alliance with Britain in 1939, has not joined the ranks of "the anti-Axis camp" in the face of grim pressure.

What they have so far done through their oft-repeated conferences is firstly, taking into their camp Soviet Russia with whom they have wide differences in principles and in the thought; secondly, an inadequate common front between the British and the Americans on a basis that cannot be united, although both races are of the same Anglo-Saxon strain; thirdly, the execution of a propaganda replete with beautiful phraseology concerning superficial ideals which they carried out not alone against the neutral countries but their own peoples who lack an understanding on the aims of the war.

On January 1, 1942 Britain and the United States rounded-up some 26 small nations for their Joint Declaration, which was followed in May of the same year by a 20 year Treaty of Alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union and in June, by an agreement between the United States and the Soviets centering around Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's visit to London and Washington and the promise of an easily said but difficult to execute Second-Front in Europe.

Because Prime Minister Churchill had admitted to the Soviets in June the difficulties inherent in the early establishment of a second front, the Anglo-Americans launched a landing in North Africa in November to camouflage the real situation.

With the advent of the year 1943, conferences and deliberations took place with rapid frequency for the purpose of discussing the second front problem in Europe, for begetting harmony among the British, Americans and the Soviets, to debate on the North African situation, on Italian questions, on measures to cope with the adverse developments in the Pacific and on their policies in Europe.

Visited Moscow

With the Casablanca Conference in January and with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Washington as starters, the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences took place in Washington. And on the occasion of the American Ambassador Davis' call at Moscow, the Soviets announced the dissolution of the International Communist Party.

With summer came the Quebec conference in the month of August while in the autumn Secretary of State Cordell Hull visited Moscow for conferences with the British and the Soviets.

It remains, however, for the year 1944 to see what happens. That is the one subject of great import.

There is one thing, nevertheless, that has been clarified. The 1940 Atlantic Charter is being undermined steadily within the involved circumstances of the present exigencies of war.

Such beautiful phrases as racial independence and respect of the small country's sovereignty to which Britain and America have given lip-service for so long, has been melting away like snow before the political expediency of the United States and Britain, before the demands of the Soviets with regard to Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Rumania (Bessarabia and Moldania).

III

While the British and the Americans have shown by their actions a diametrically opposite stand from what they outwardly professed, Japan has exhibited a truly moral spirit, accomplishing rapidly those things which the enemies cannot attain. She has translated her principles into action.

The Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region stands as the central fact in the accomplishments and progress of the two years of war.

What has the United States maintained for a long time as their stand?

President Roosevelt's professed teacher is the late President Woodrow Wilson. At the time of the First World War Woodrow Wilson, in his address on his four great principles made on February 11, 1918, declared as his second principles: "Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even a great game, now for ever discredited of the Balance of Power."

Wilson had prefaced it by some significant phrases: "There shall be no annexation, no contributions . . . self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperiative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

Yet, have not Britain and the United States bartered about the "peoples provinces" in their conferences and their conversations with the Soviet Union, in direct violation with the spirit of Woodrow Wilson's principles?

Is it not Japan, however, that has staunchly opposed such dealings?

Abolished Unequal Rights

Despite six years of the China Affair, Japan has brought about the abolition of unequal treaties which the Chinese themselves had sought to realize for a long time. Simultaneous with the declaration of war by the Republic of China on Britain and the United States, Japan has returned the foreign concessions, signed the agreement abolishing extraterritoriality and accomplished the return of the exclusive concessions, March 30.

On the other hand, she has been steadily restoring autonomy and jurisdiction to the Chinese while offering its good offices in realizing the return of French, Italian, and Swedish rights in China to the National Government.

Beginning with Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Burma in May, that country has realized its independence.

Promised Independence

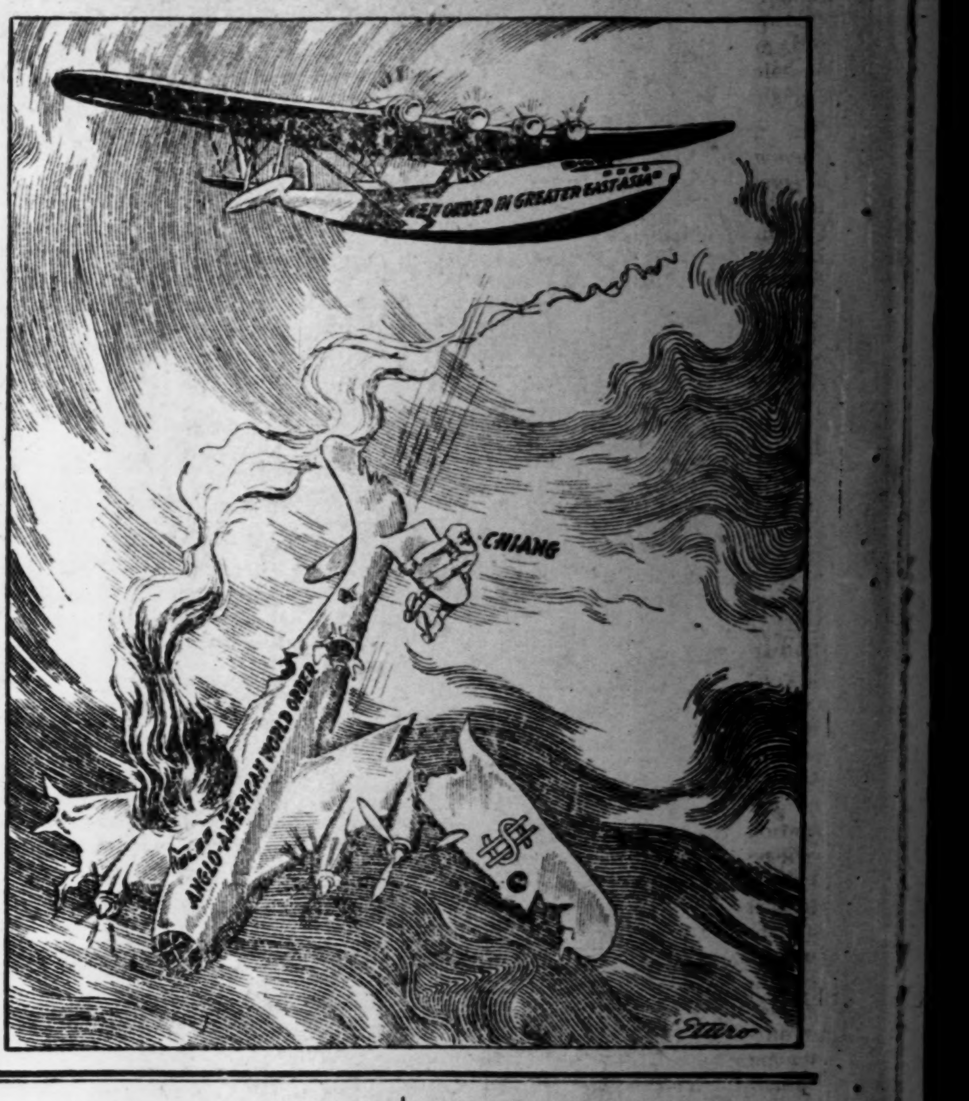
With regard to the Philippines, Prime Minister Tojo promised its independence when he addressed the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet in June of this year. In September, the new Constitution was approved for the Philippines with the presidential election taking place and the new country proclaiming its independence on October 14. Japan recognized the independence of the Philippines and, moreover, consummated an alliance with it.

India's fight for independence was spurred with the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in July of this year and the Provisional Government of Free India was established on October 21.

Japan, meanwhile, has been lending her efforts for the political advancement of the Indonesians.

The realization of the national aspirations of the respective peoples of East Asia is Japan's absolute and sincere concern. This is in diametric opposition to what Britain and the United States profess for the small countries of Europe.

What pearls of wisdom the "sages" of old in Britain and America had stated are today being brought into actuality, in deed rather than in word. The British and American authorities, on the other hand, through their action are betraying the dictums of their forebears. Men like Wilson in the heavens above, undoubtedly, are constrained with deep emotion.



ASIA'S REVIVAL CALLED HISTORICAL NECESSITY

All Asiatics Urged to Rally to Colors

By Kazuo Takemura
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

The World War is, as everybody knows, developing most terrible and sanguinary phases at present, but it would be hazardous to conclude from this fact that the end of the conflict is not far off. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that the war is still in its initial stages and that the final issue is largely dependent on the developments je may witness in the future. One mos prominent feature of the present war is that fighting means the creation of a new world. This feature will become manifest more pronouncedly in the future developments of the war.

People are apt to conclude hastily that the outcome of the desperate German-Soviet struggle on the Eastern Front will prove decisive of the issue of the present World War. This hasty conclusion makes them attach undue importance to the vicissitudes in the European fighting. The result is that they are liable to belittle the role assigned to the East for the creation of a new world. As a matter of fact, however, the Eastern front is the prologue, not the epilogue, of the present World War.

In considering the future of the War of Greater East Asia, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not being fought for the sake of the Yamato race only, but that it is being fought for the creation of a new world. In other words, it is a war designed to regain complete independence and revival for Asia by throwing off all Anglo-Saxon shackles. For the successful prosecution of this war, therefore, the firm union of all Asiatic peoples is absolutely necessary.

Are Very Aim of War

It must be remembered, however, that the independence and revival of Asia and the union of all Asiatic peoples are not simply the means to win the War of Greater East Asia but that they are the very aim of the War. They are historical necessities. We feel confident that so long as we fight with the above-mentioned idea and in pursuit of the policy framed to realize that idea, our defeat is out of the question.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Chungking regime, which continues to make common cause with America and Britain against Japan in the present war, is a big block in the way of forming the crusade of all Asiatic peoples against America and Britain. The tragedy in the East is that, notwithstanding the fact that the absolute equity of Japanese policy is being steadily proved and established, political leaders in Chungking are still obsessed by their mistaken idea of Japan.

The formulation and vigorous execution by the Japanese Government of the new China policy and the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the organization of the Indian National Army by Subhas Chandra Bose may be specifically mentioned. Many more effectual measures will have to be carried out earnestly and vigorously in order to reap the really good fruit. In striving to realize the complete union of the Asiatic peoples for their common object, it is particularly important for the Japanese people to be inspired by the absolutely unalloyed motives of promoting the progress and resuscitation of Asia. They must also possess an unshakable faith and unconquerable courage in pursuing this important mission devolving upon them.

The structure of the joint defense of Asia will be complete when all Asiatic peoples are firmly united

(Continued on Page 3)

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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American Officials Glumly Greet Third Year of War in the Pacific

Prices Continue to Soar—Labor, Capital Dispute Over Little Steel Formula Threaten to Break Down F.D.R.'s Anti-Inflation Plan

SHIGEO SATO
Special Domei Correspondent

LISBON, December 7.—The United States has greeted the third year since the debacle at Pearl Harbor with an ever-increasing concern over the acute imminency of rising prices attending the aggravation of disputes in capital-labor circles over the "Little Steel Formula" issue.

This so-called formula was formulated by the Wartime Labor Board, which claimed that the wartime wages have seen no more than a 15 per cent increase since the beginning of 1941. This formula was used by President Franklin Roosevelt to combat the rise in inflation, but it has reached a bottleneck as a result of John L. Lewis's victory after an eight month dispute over the wage increase demand of the coal miners. Subsequently, at a meeting of the CIO at the beginning of November, the non-approval of this formula was supported by a unanimous vote.

Encouraged by Lewis's victory, the steel workers started a movement demanding a 15 cents an hour increase in wages, and the Railway Operators Union is advocating a nation-wide strike. Even if the wages for coal, steel, and railroads saw a 10 per cent increase, the tremendous sum of $10,000,000,000 in surplus purchasing power will be created. It is believed that in anticipation of the lowering of wages after the war, these organizations have planned to create a firm basis for a wage increase by blasting the formula.

However, it is believed, the direct causes which stimulated these anti-government movements were first of all the antagonism felt against the New Deal, and especially their complaints against the rising of foodstuff prices and the increase in the war costs burden. Actually the laborers have expressed extreme displeasure over the present state of conditions in which wages are strictly regulated whereas the prices of daily necessities have persistently risen. The actual conditions prevailing in the United States are so bad that the government has been forced to publish untrue index figures. The government itself, acknowledging the unreliability of the figures, has ordered the War Labor Board to organize a special committee to investigate living costs. No doubt they will come to the conclusion that the rising costs are worse than expected and that a rise in wages must be acknowledged.

Big Tax Proposed

With the purpose of decreasing the inflation gap, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, presented a bill asking for $10,500,000,000 increase in taxes, but due to the strong protest by a Republican representative as being too great a burden for the people, the sum was reduced to one-fifth the original amount and finally saw its passage in the Lower House. From all indications it appears that Roosevelt's mighty anti-inflation formula is doomed to failure.

Since July of last year the government expenditures are estimated at $106,000,000,000 whereas revenue from taxes has reached only $38,000,000,000.

As the United States is suffering more and more from shortages of tobacco, whiskey and butter, black-marketing is now even done openly. The purchases of precious metals and jewels, compared to a year ago, have increased as much as 35 per cent.

A unique condition also prevails in the field of newspapers and radio as their revenues from advertisements have reached the level of the boom days of 1929 as a result of greatly accelerated advertisement for exchanges of articles. Night-clubs and bars are enjoying a flourishing business and a great drop in the morals of the people is seen. The quality of clothing has dropped greatly. Sleeper reservations have to be made at least three weeks in advance, and the late arrival trains has become an every-day occurrence.

Psychic Inflation Feared

What is greatly dreaded by the higher circles of America is the positive prospect of "psychic inflation." As one British correspondent

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 8
YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Year of Victory
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt's Dilemma

The Year of Victory

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Two years ago today we were granted an Imperial Rescript declaring war on the warmongers of the world and agressors of East Asia, the United States and Britain. The exultation of that moment is still within us.

Verily the defeat we inflicted upon the enemy at Pearl Harbor was a stroke of Heaven to smite an unclean beast, and the sinkings off Malai were a God-sent message inaugurating the downfall of a piratical empire. Thus, it was not by accident that the results we obtained in the initial stage of the war astounded the world and absolutely silenced the enemy.

If the first year is to be characterized as one in which we built up our strategic battle-array for unfailing victory, the second was one in which a political battle-array for unfailing victory was consolidated throughout Greater East Asia. The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly, laying down the principles for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of this region and for the construction of a new order, manifested to the world the completion of such a political structure.

No wonder the enemy, racked by fretful impatience and exasperation over the setback after setback they had encountered, has begun to betray confusion and even madness in its so-called general counter-offensive. This strikes the keynote of the third year, as indicating that the foe's doom is not far off.

The greatest defect in the enemy armor is that he has no real aim for which he must continue the struggle. While President Roosevelt is trying to make it appear as if it were a war to safeguard the "American way of life," the American public is saying aside: "It's only a damned Rooseveltian war."

What the enemy has learnt in the second year of the war was that its boasted volume can avail little against the training and valor of our officers and men. We thank and invoke the souls of the departed heroes and pray for the continued success of the officers and men at the front.

Roosevelt's Dilemma

TOKYO SHIMBUN—December 8 is a date of the utmost significance for Japan and for entire Greater East Asia but, at the same time, it is one that cannot be slighted by the United States. Thus, it is natural that on December 3 it was resolved in the United States Congress that December 8 should be commemorated as a day for arousing the people from their lethargy. President Roosevelt, however, offered a frontal opposition to the resolution. "Surely," he said, "there must be a more propitious occasion than that to commemorate." But, we should like to ask, who first coined the slogan: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Who was it that, after provoking and challenging Japan, as the Roberts' Report, the White Paper on "Peace and War" and other documents prove, screamed that Japan had stabbed him in the back? "A more propitious occasion" has been promised by Roosevelt for the past two years at every turn but can he deny that this occasion is being lost with time?

It was the boast of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel that he could wipe out Japan in three months. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox declared that the Pacific war would end in six months and the country across the Pacific would surrender. Secretary of War Henry Stimson, who at one time doffed his hat to the sincerity of Japan in carryng out disarmament, joined forces with Secretary of State Cordell Hull to slander Japan as an aggressor. Setting himself up as a second Manan, Roosevelt went to war with Japan, on the assurance that the American numerical superiority gave him absolute certainty of victory.

But for all the fiery and terrifying appearance he put up, his armed forces have dissolved before us like snowballs before the sun. The strategic superiority of Japan has upset all American calculations. Roosevelt, who once said: "fight for democracy has now turned into a despot more absolute than was Louis XIV. Roosevelt said that this is a war to safeguard the "American way of life," but compare the country now, with its high prices and bursting inflation, with what it was before the war. Consider also that national unrest is at its height there.

At first Roosevelt declared that a long war assured victory over Japan. Having seen, however, that Japan demonstrated its true aim to be the liberator of Greater East Asia and not the aggressor, he changed his strategy to that of a short war, saying that "time is with Japan."

The single signboard that the enemy has, the Atlantic Charter, has been buried with the Polish issue, and the four freedoms he promised are not even being granted the American people. What is Roosevelt going to do about this?

JAPANESE TRAP CHIANG FORCES NEAR CHANGTEH

Entire 3rd Division Facing Annihilation; Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 7.—The entire Third Division of the Chungking 10th Army, which moved northward from the Ninth War Zone in an effort to relieve the pressure around Changteh, Northern Hunan Province, was trapped by the Japanese Forces in the area northwest of Leichiachow, approximately 24 kilometers south of Changteh.

It is disclosed that the bulk of the Third Division is being crushed. Divisional Commander Chuo Ying-hsiang with only one battered regiment slipped out of the Japanese encirclement and fled in the direction of Tehshanshih, five kilometers southeast of Changteh. However, the Chungking commander was trapped again when the Japanese launched an attack on the morning of December 4. Chou accompanied by a few of his men attempted to flee along the Yuang River but was killed about 6 p.m. the same day when he was caught in the fire of the Japanese Artillery Units.

The reports further revealed that the Chungking commander of the Ninth Regiment of the Third Division was also killed on December 3. It was pointed out that the Chungking 10th Army which attempted to siege Changteh was virtually wiped out while nearly all its high ranking officers were killed.

Chungking Casualties Heavy

Domei

ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, December 6.—In the Central China winter campaign launched on November 2, the Imperial Armed Forces succeeded in reducing the whole stretch of the Hukuang plains, crushing not only the Sixth War District of the enemy but also the reinforcements from the Ninth War District.

The extent of the blow to the enemy from his defeat in this campaign may be exemplified by the fact that the divisional commanders and other leading officers of the Sixth and Ninth War Districts have all been killed or taken prisoner.

Four enemy divisional commanders, one divisional deputy-commander and a dozen staff officers were killed, one regimental deputy-commander and three staff officers taken prisoner and a divisional commander is missing. Altogether more than a score of the leading commanders of the two war districts were wiped out.

Of particular importance is the fact that among those killed or taken prisoner were many of the leading officers of the 57th Division, who had been advertised by Chungking as "heroes of the resistance". Lieutenant-General Yu Cheng-wan and his staff officers, unable to withstand the terrific offensive of the Japanese, fled from Changteh, leaving their men to shift for themselves. They did not go far, however, before they were intercepted by the Japanese, who attacked them on the way.

As a result of the engagement, Lieutenant-General Yu was found missing, while his lieutenant was killed and a lieutenant-commander of his artillery regiment was taken prisoner and three of his staff officers surrendered. The officers and men who had been abandoned to their fate are now jeering at their former commanders as "heroes of the flight."

Japanese Too Strong

The results achieved by the Japanese in this campaign are all indicative of the consummate skill with which the strategic plan was formulated and carried out, of the dauntless courage of the officers and men engaged and also the chaotic state of the enemy's system of command, crude strategy and lack of contact among the constituent units. They definitely proved that even the Sixth and Ninth War Districts of Chungking, considered the most powerful in the enemy camp, were no match before the terrific striking force of the Japanese.

The principal commanders of the enemy killed or taken prisoner in

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking Regime Admits Changteh Taken by Japanese

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—The Chungking Military Council admitted today that the walled town of Changteh has been occupied by the Japanese Forces, according to reports from Chungking.

HARADA HAILS ANNIVERSARY

50,000,000 People of Java Renew Resolve To Fight on

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 7.—Lieutenant General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java, acclaimed the arrival of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia and urged the 50,000,000 people of Java in renewing the determination to carry the war to a successful consummation.

The gist of his statement follows:

"Two years have passed since we read with awe and reverence the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. By the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial Forces. East Asia has been emancipated from the Anglo-American and Dutch shackles; while the construction of Greater East Asia is steadily nearing completion. I believe that such a splendid result has been achieved by the sincere and strong resolution of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, who are ready to lay down their lives for His Majesty the Emperor.

"The sincerity of the Japanese people, who are resolved to overcome the great national emergency at hand, are exercising their utmost under the direct command of His Majesty the Emperor. I am deeply moved by the fact that the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia, realizing their respective duties in defeating the selfish ambition of the Anglo-Americans, as stated in their joint declaration, are now playing their role in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Meanwhile, the 50,000,000 people of Java, ever since the entry of the Imperial Forces into their country, are working in hearty cooperation with the Imperial Forces for the expansion of the fighting strength of Greater East Asia, as well as for the establishment of a new community and a new culture.

"The native people of Java, by making the most of the right of political participation which has been granted from the Throne to all the Indonesians, are doing their very best for the political development of their country. Moreover, they are playing their role in strengthening the defense of Java through the formation of the native defense force, the association of the native youths, air raid wardens, and other organizations intended for the defense of the country.

"The war situation is becoming more severe due to the obstinate counter-offensive by the enemy. Of course, the Imperial Forces are prepared for anything. It is, however, essential that the 50,000,000 people of Java, in close cooperation with the Imperial Forces and the Japanese authorities, shall prosecute their duties in securing final victory in the current war."

Mohammedans Thanked

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 6.—An interview took place between the Japanese Military Administration authorities in Java and the representatives of the native Mohammedans today at 10 a.m. at the official residence of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the country. The chief of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters, on behalf of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces there, expressed sincere thanks for the hearty cooperation given by those representatives of the native Mohammedans for the reconstruction of Java, adding the earnest wishes of the Japanese authorities for the further cooperation by those native Mohammedans. Present at the interview were Kiai Abdul Wahab, Kiai Haj Mansur and others, who command profound respect from all native Mohammedans in the country.

ADMIRAL MINEICHI KOGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, is seen above in center, on board a certain aircraft carrier giving words of encouragement to the crew at an action post. It's close unity like this, which has its roots in the traditional fighting spirit of the Japanese fighting man, that results in the signal victories achieved by the Imperial Forces whether on sea, land or in the air.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

REICH DEFENSE STOPS SOVIETS

Red Army's Pincer Move in Krivoirog Sector Is Failure

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—Failure of the Soviet pincer movement against Krivoirog in face of powerful German defense characterized the latest phase of hostilities on the Eastern Front.

The main thrust of the Red Army was directed against Szamenko, southwest of Kremenchug, and powerful attacks were also launched southwest of Dniepropetrovsk.

Soviet break-through attempts collapsed, however, before stubborn German defense and repeated counter-attacks launched by the Wehrmacht.

There is only limited fighting in the central sector and no changes have occurred in the general situation.

Meanwhile, heavy rainfall in the southern sector, including the Nogaisky Steppes as well as the northern approaches of the Crimea, rendered extremely difficult if not impossible the sudden and rapid shifting of large forces.

In this connection, Berlin said that there are indications that the Red Army is waiting for the time when the roads will be covered with layers of ice strong enough to carry troop transports and heavy equipment.

The German offensive, however, launched in the Zhitomir area continued to register success.

Rumanian troops continued their attacks against Soviet bridgeheads in the Kerch area and further whittled down the Red Army's landing points.

In South Italy intense, fluctuating fighting raged in the mountainous area southwest of Mignano. Numerically superior American forces launched strong attacks which were alternated by Reich counter-thrusts. During the battle some hill positions changed hands several times. Hostilities in the eastern sector were marked by lively vanguard action.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that on December 5 and 6, 25 enemy aircraft, including 17 heavy four-engined bombers were downed over the Mediterranean and the occupied territory in Western Europe.

Influenza Hits Britain

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—Britain is now suffering from influenza, the worst ever since the outbreak of the present war. As a result, thousands of working hours have been lost, and in some munition factories the efficiency of the workers has been lowered by 25 per cent, it is reported from London.

TRIBUTE PAID JAPAN BY WANG

Hails 2nd Anniversary And Expresses Renewed Determination

Domei

NANKING, December 7.—Commemorating the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, in a speech today expressed his deepest respect for the Japanese nation and her soldiers on the fronts who are fighting for the emancipation of East Asia. Furthermore, with fiery words he branded Chungking as the traitors of Asia who must be destroyed.

The gist of his speech follows:

"Since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has succeeded in sweeping out all evil Anglo-American influences from East Asia, and only recently the goal of East Asia has been clearly defined in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

"On this occasion, I, on behalf of the nationals of China, wish to pay solemn respect to the Japanese nation and to her soldiers on the front. At the same time, I wish to express our firm determination to cooperate in every respect toward the successful prosecution of the present war and for the glorious task of establishing the common prosperity of East Asia.

"During the past two years, the Anglo-Americans have suffered defeat, and recently the American navy has suffered tremendous blows.

"However, the fact that Chungking has become the handy cat's paw of these nations proves that it has completely no war aims that it is still fooled by enemy propaganda and sweet words.

"The people of China must rise and wipe out these traitors of East Asia.

"In conclusion we, the people of China, are firmly determined to cooperate with sincerity toward the ultimate victory of Greater East Asia."

Governors to Meet Here

The Government decided at the Cabinet Council held on Tuesday to hold a conference of prefectural Governors at Tokyo on December 22 to discuss various problems for increasing the fighting strength of the Empire. The Governors' conference will be held for one day only, it is also reported.

Yanks in Portugal to Report

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—The American Embassy in Portugal ordered today that American residents 18 to 45 years old should report to the American Consulate by the end of December.

Asia War Painful To Americans, Says N.Y. Times

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—That opening of the War of Greater East Asia two years ago still remains a painful memory to the Americans was hinted by the New York Times, which declared the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle is not a holiday since "the United States has better days to celebrate than that of a national humiliation and defeat," according to New York dispatches.

CAIRO PARLEY RIDICULED

Germans Feel Situation In Asia Will Remain Favorable to Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 7.—Coming to the conclusion that the results of the recent talks held between President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and General Chiang Kai-shek will have absolutely no bearing on the war situation in East Asia, German circles are offering the following views:

Of late even the American people have gradually come to recognize the dramatic facts concerning the recent large-scale defeats of the American forces in the Southern Pacific, and particularly about the almost complete annihilation of the American fleet. Therefore, the voices blaming the American strategic heads and Roosevelt have recently been heard ever more loudly. Roosevelt was bending his efforts on somehow stemming this dangerous tide, but having lost all hopes to achieve anything of this sort in the military field, he saw no other means to achieve a favorable turn in the trend of public opinion than through political methods. That was the motive behind the recent Cairo parleys.

In the beginning, Roosevelt had even attempted to have Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, attend this parley, too, but in this he failed, as Premier Stalin declined. Thus, Premier Stalin's policy of "absolute non-interference in the Pacific War" has eventually become clear.

Therefore, it is believed that the outcome of the Cairo parleys will in no way influence the present situation on the Pacific war front.

Held at Soviet Embassy

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—The three-Power conference of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was opened for four days at the Soviet Embassy at Teheran from November 28 to December 1. The official announcement of the conference was issued in Washington, London, and Moscow today.

According to Reuter reports from Teheran, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin reached Teheran by air on November 26, and entered the Soviet Embassy. President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill soon followed him. Roosevelt also stayed at the Soviet Embassy, while Churchill took up his quarters at the British Legation.

The conference was opened on November 28. As at the Quebec Conference, the meeting of the military representatives of the three countries was held in the morning. In the afternoon, the three leaders met, and again at dinner, they further conferred. The military conference ended on November 29, and European political questions were discussed on November 30.

Respecting the topics discussed at the conference, the Reuter correspondent said that the future relation between the Soviet Union and Poland, various Balkan problems, the attitude of the Turkish Government and the policy toward the German people were discussed by the three leaders.

Furthermore, it is not difficult to judge that the question of opening a second front in Western Europe was the central topic discussed at the conference. But no details are known regarding the offensive strategy on Western Europe which was discussed.

The three anti-Axis leaders signed the formal communique on Dec-

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VICTORY SURE, SAYS IGUCHI ON ANNIVERSARY

Points Out Numerous Weaknesses in Enemy's Camp

The major military and naval successes, the development of the tremendous resources in Greater East Asia, the political developments of the past year and the unshakable solidarity of all nations of Greater East Asia are factors which form the conviction for victory on Japan's side, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, stated this morning in commenting on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

On the other hand, he said there are many signs of a waning confidence in victory in the United States. He expected that the cleavage between the government and people of the United States will inevitably grow, and in the absence of a consistent and clear war aim which springs from a fundamental urge of the people to fight for their national existence, the enemy war leaders have been put in a tight spot of having to show something that would keep the public in line such as a large-scale attack in the Southern Pacific.

The text of his statement follows:

"As we enter the third year of the War of Greater East Asia and we survey the whole war scene, what strikes us most strongly is the ever-rising confidence of the Japanese people in their ultimate victory and the waning confidence of the enemy people in their entire war effort.

On the Japanese side of the balance sheet, the following factors form the basis of our confidence in victory:

1. The major military and naval successes won by Japan have established for us a position of strategical advantage and economic sufficiency.

2. The development of the tremendous resources of the Greater East Asia region within the past two years has reached such a high point that our capacity to fight any kind of war for any length of time has been powerfully augmented.

On the enemy side of the balance sheet, the following evidences manifest his waning confidence, contrasting sharply with the optimism and cocksureness which continued even after the outbreak of war:

1. The United States has been obliged to change its attitude and tactics because of a fundamental miscalculation which it had made even before the war.

a. Before the war, even the so-called well-informed Americans, both within and without the Government, under-estimated Japanese strength and ability and boastfully asserted that Japan could easily be forced into submission once the United States took up arms, and even by the application of economic pressure. Now they have awakened to the realization, after many bitter experiences of defeats, that Japan is a powerful enemy and that new calculations must be made accordingly.

3. Our war aims have been clarified and substantiated in fact by the independence of Burma and the Philippines, the participation of the Indonesian and Malaian people in self-government, our assistance to China in the restoration of her full sovereignty and independence, the restoration of lost territories to Thailand, the recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India and the creation, thus, of the foundations of a new order founded upon the Five Principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

4. The solidarity of the nations of Greater East Asia and their pledge to co-operate with each other and fight together for the liberation of East Asia, has implemented our faith in the righteousness of our cause. For Japan and for all the peoples of East Asia this war is a war for existence as free peoples and their right to pursue their own destiny in accordance with their own aspirations and desires.

b. The original calculations after the Pearl Harbor debacle called for a long war against Japan in which the enemy, by relying upon his vaunted productive power, planned on whittling down our fighting strength in a war of attrition. Now because Japan's fighting strength has increased, as demonstrated to him by our tremendous and ever-

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIAN CRISIS VEXES WAVELL

Viceroy Vainly Seeks for Measure to Settle Tense Situation in Country

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 7.—Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, now finds himself in an awkward position due to the political unrest throughout India, says a New Delhi message.

Upon his appointment to his present post recently, Wavell met the former Home Minister of Bombay State, who is also a leading member of the Indian National Congress, for a discussion on the best way to tide over the immediate difficulties.

In this connection, the former Home Minister, it is reported, suggested that a general meeting of the powerful members of the Indian National Congress, who are not in custody, be held at once for the purpose of cancelling the resolution passed by the Congress in August, 1942, for the wholesale withdrawal of the British from India.

The suggestion was supported by Wavell. The leading members of the National Congress, however, insisted upon the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and other leaders of the National Congress now in prison before any action was taken.

This, however, was opposed by Wavell because the British authorities in India are absolutely against the establishment of any connection between the National Congress leaders in prison and those outside.

Thus, the only plan to tide over the political difficulties in India has been rendered practically useless.

India at present is exposed to the greatest menace from Japan. Therefore, the British authorities in India cannot suffer their efforts for the prosecuting of war to be disturbed by the National Congress leaders.

According to well-informed circles, the British Government in India is refusing to consider the requests of many National Congress leaders for the acquittal of the Mahatma and others, chiefly because of their fear that a connection may be established between these National Congress leaders and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Admits Boldest Attack

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—The British controlled Indian vernacular, Statesman, describes the Japanese bombing of Calcutta as "the boldest and keenest edged attack," attesting to the fear that has gripped their hearts by the daring and sudden raid of the Imperial land and sea eagles.

However, the headquarters of the East Indian Forces have announced today that the loss on their side was "one killed and 13 wounded," according to reports from New Delhi. But it can be readily surmised how large the extent of the damage was from the statement in the official report that "500 casualties occurred among the civilians."

Victory Sure, Says Iguchi On Anniversary

(Continued From Page 1)

growing striking power on the battlefield, the enemy is finding that a long war and a war of attrition is working to his disadvantage. Hence, the recent changes of plan are decisions for quick, decisive, all-out action, as observed in the repeated appearances of large task forces in the Pacific recently in spite of disastrous set-backs at every effort at counter-attack.

c. Up to recently, the Anglo-American war leaders looked lightly upon Chungking, but with the isolation of that regime as an orphan of East Asia, in the face of the increasing solidarity of the Greater East Asiatic nations, they have suddenly come out with super-ambitious decisions at Cairo to keep Chungking in their camp at all costs. Those decisions are nothing more than another "shot in the arm" because the effects of the previous injections had worn out and a potent one had become necessary.

d. Until rather recently, the enemy concentrated his propaganda efforts on an attempt to alienate the Japanese people from what he called the "war lords." Having lately come to recognize the solid unity of the entire Japanese nation he now makes no distinctions and is seeking not only the complete defeat of Japan, but her relegation to a third-rate Power.

2. The reasons for these changes are not far to seek. From the very outset, the American people have never been able to associate their war against Japan with their national existence. This being the case, the American people did not object to war if, as their leaders had assured them, it would be nice and short and victorious. Two years have elapsed and the end for them is not in sight. Rather, what was supposed to end in their victory in short order is leading them the other way—into continuous defeats and mounting losses, into increasing burdens and greater sacrifices.

To quell the spreading dissatisfaction with the Government's prosecution of the war, the American war leaders have been obliged to resort to political grand stand play, such as conferences of Allied leaders to make "major decisions of historic importance" and thus create something attractive to throw before their people's eyes as "dazzle dust." Fearing that the continued absence of success would lead to the spread of confusion among their people and collapse of national morale, the United States war leaders and their supporters have begun to show signs of growing impatience and fretfulness. This tendency is reflected in their recent operations in the Pacific where they are pouring in large forces in an effort to overwhelm us in one stroke in spite of repeated failures and staggering losses in men, ships and planes.

The cleavage between the Government and people of the United States regarding the war against Japan will inevitably grow, for in the absence of a consistent and clear war aim which springs from a fundamental urge of the people to fight for their national existence and which has the instinctive and wholehearted support of the people, the enemy war leaders have been put into the tight spot of having to show something that would keep the public in line. This is the situation in the enemy camp and this is the situation that is reflected in the United States' conduct of the war at present.

The contrast between our position and that of the enemy is becoming too great to bear comparison, but as we enter the third year of the war, this is the picture of the whole Pacific war scene.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 6

On the Crimea the Soviets continued their heavy attacks northeast of Kerch throughout the day. With the effective support of artillery and assault guns they were mostly smashed before they reached the main German positions. The enemy lost 25 tanks which were either knocked out or disabled. South of Kerch, Rumanian troops made further progress, while the enemy bridgehead was considerably narrowed.

In the big Dnieper bend the enemy, favored by heavy snowfall and bad visibility, resumed his attacks with numerically superior forces. In the fierce fighting, lasting until after dark, they were repulsed northeast and northwest of Krivoi Rog as well as to the southwest of Kremenchug. At some break-through points heavy tank battles are still in progress. In this area a total of 80 Soviet tanks were knocked out yesterday.

At Cherkassy our troops warded off repeated enemy attacks, annihilating the enemy forces which had been encircled during the previous day. In this sector of the front the Mosellaendish 72nd Infantry division, commanded by Colonel Hohn, together with parts of the SS tank division Viking and units of the 10th Falk division particularly distinguished themselves by their exemplary fighting spirit, displayed in the several days of fluctuating battles.

From the remaining sectors of the Eastern front lively fighting was only reported from the sectors northwest of Gomel and west of Nevel.

In southern Italy where the weather continued to be bad, lively fighting occurred in a few sectors only. Some six tanks were knocked out of the enemy forces which penetrated our positions on the Adriatic coast.

Japanese Trap Chiang Forces Near Changteh

(Continued From Page 1)

the Hukuang campaign were as follows:

Killed:

(Sixth War District)

Lieutenant-General Tun Ju-kuei, Commander of the Provisional Fifth Division of the 74th Army (November 16).

Lieutenant-General Hsu Hsien-ting, Commander of the 150th Division of the 44th Army (November 24).

(Ninth War District)

Lieutenant-General Sun Min-chin, Commander of the 10th Reserve Division of the 10th Army (December 1).

Lieutenant-General Chu Yue, Commander of the 190th Division of the 10th Army (December 1).

Major-General Chen Hsu-yun, Lieutenant-Commander of the 57th Division of the 74th Army (December 3).

Taken Prisoner:

(Sixth War District)

Colonel Li Tsun-lin, Lieutenant-Commander of the 57th Artillery Regiment of the 74th Army (December 3).

CURTIN EXPECTS BITTER BATTLES

Tells Aussies to Prepare Themselves for More Sacrifices

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—At the end of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia today pointed out the importance of the war in the Pacific, according to a report from Canberra. He stated that a huge mobilization of men and materials was required by the anti-Axis forces to fight Japan and at the same time claimed that the Australian war effort had now reached its peak.

Curtin declared as follows:

"It is very dangerous to think that the War of Greater East Asia will not end until the termination of the war in Europe. The tendency of the anti-Axis forces to attempt to regard the war situation in the Pacific as of secondary importance when compared to that in Europe is extremely harmful; that is just the thing the Japanese Forces want us to do. Against the anti-Axis forces' war of attrition, the Japanese have steadily consolidated the areas they occupy in the Southern Regions.

"To smash the plans of the Japanese Forces, it is necessary first of all to deny them time and to break through the occupied areas in the Southern Regions before they have fully developed the resources there. After that, a direct blow must be dealt to Japan's heart. To do this, the anti-Axis forces will have to carry out an enormous mobilization of human and material resources.

"The war effort of the Australian people has now reached its peak and 1,181,000 Australian males, actually about half of the total population, are serving in work having direct connection with the war. Those drafted by the army, navy and air forces have reached 858,000. That is equivalent to two-thirds of Australia's males between 18 and 40.

All types of fighting aircraft are being produced in Australia and corvettes built in this country are already in service. The Munitions Bureau is also constructing 1,000 small-type auxiliary vessels for the Australian and American navies. The problem of food will probably become greater in the third year of the war. It is the policy of the Government to counteract this food crisis by shifting a part of the munitions production to the production of agricultural machinery."

Cairo Conference Is Ridiculed

(Continued from Page 1)

ember 1 as well as a declaration concerning the guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of Iran. This is regarded only as a gesture to please the people of Iran, as the conference was opened at Teheran.

The conference ended at noon, December 1, when Premier Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill luncheoned at the Soviet Embassy. In the early morning of December 2, Premier Stalin left for Moscow, and the British and American leaders departed for Cairo.

During the conference, Premier Stalin kept himself within the Soviet Embassy, only visiting the British Legation on Churchill's birthday. Also it was reported Soviet troops guarded the Soviet Embassy during the conference.

Roosevelt, Inonu Confer

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Turkish President Ismet Inonu are holding a conference in North Africa, according to London reports.

The results will concern Turkey's future position in its relations to the anti-Axis war against the Axis nations.

Meanwhile, reports from Berlin said that the conference has been completed in Cairo and that President Inonu has returned to Ankara where the Turkish Cabinet would meet in a special session. The Berlin spokesman is also quoted as saying that the United States and Britain are exerting heavy pressure to force Turkey into the war.

Tagalog Writers Slated To Hold Talks in Manila

Domei

MANILA, December 6.—The Tagalog writers' convention, which is being sponsored by the Government, will be held in Manila in the latter part of this month as one of the principal features of the nation-wide celebration of Tagalog Week, starting December 25.

The National Language Institute is now preparing the program for the convention, it was learned.

Tagalog Week celebrations will reach the climax on Rizal Day, December 30, with a parade ending in front of Rizal Monument at Luneta Park.

It is recalled that Dr. Jose Rizal, greatest Filipino martyr, was in his time the foremost advocate of Tagalog having made extensive studies on this language.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT HISAICHI TERAUCHI, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, a warrior seasoned with kindness and dignity and feared by the enemy, is seen seated at his desk studying new moves from a map.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

CHIANG'S POWER INSIGNIFICANT

Krock Assails Bureaucratic, Military System In Chungking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—Attacking the lack of sufficient aid to Chungking, Arthur Krock, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, warned the Americans that the military factor represented by Chungking was "minor," according to an article which appeared in the Sunday issue of the New York Times.

Krock stated that the Americans and the British cannot see the true conditions prevailing in China because of the strict censorship of the United States Army and the State Department which prevents American correspondents from writing anything objectionable to Chungking.

He said that the American people had been led to expect powerful blows from Chungking in crushing Japan but the strict censorship prevents them from knowing there is a vicious inflation in Chungking. He added that the pay of Chungking soldiers buys very little and that the burden on the officers is even greater which has given rise to stories of the pay of enlisted men being often intercepted.

Secondly, he stated that "democracy is a costly luxury and it has been a long time since China could afford even the lowest costs of democracy. Under the present conditions, Chungking in the western sense, is not a democracy at all."

Krock added that below the Chungking military dictatorship there is a bureaucracy which manages most of the aspects of the daily life of the people, including the vital rationing of rice.

"Being a bureaucracy it runs true to form, requiring the people to spend long hours to secure benefits and producing in its wake arrogancies, tyrannies and injustices," Krock pointed out.

He said that in Chungking and areas under its control, "a feeling exists that the difficulties with rice rationing under government control have arisen for those who formerly had engaged in liberal expressions of criticism of the government and this accounts for the decline in liberal Chinese expressions and a wider acceptance of dictatorial government than would otherwise be the case."

Krock said that Chungking has often shifted the troops to the northwest because the Chungking army's poverty "has made them susceptible and soft to Japanese temptations to trade in food and other goods."

U.S. to Issue Paper in Sweden

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—The United States will launch propaganda activities in Sweden by publishing the weekly, Time, in Stockholm in the Swedish dialect and already preparations are being made there, it was revealed by the Wall Street Journal. The first issue will be published sometime in the middle of December, it was further disclosed. The Readers' Digest has been published there for sometime.

Spain, Switzerland Sign Pact

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—A treaty regarding extension of the present commercial agreement between the Spanish and Swiss Governments was signed by the representatives of these two countries at Santa Cruz on December 4, according to a Madrid dispatch.

Yanks Glumly Greet Third Year of War

(Continued from Page 1)

has expressed, "inflation does not come from the gap between surplus purchasing power and consumption goods, but rather from the gap between the desire to spend immediately the surplus money and consumption goods. Within the past two or three months, this tendency has been alarmingly accelerated." Categorically, it has been proven by the Commerce Department that the actual total purchases of $15,000,000,000 for this year exceeds those of the boom days by over $100,000,000.

This economic confusion, coupled with the dangerous optimism of a quick victory, has greatly aggravated the efforts by the President for carrying on the war. The acuteness of the situation can be gathered from the fact that recently such men as Chief of the General Staff General George Marshall, Chief of Naval Operations Joseph E. King, and Commander of the Army Air Force General Henry H. Arnold recently secretly gathered many influential men of the labor and capital world to Washington and pleaded with them to take proper measures to settle the labor disputes at all costs. They also warned them of the alarming situation of the war.

"Japan and Germany together have abundant supplies of oil and rubber, and Japan is in a position where she can mobilize instantly XXX number of more men. Her plane production has increased tremendously this year. The war won't end for a long time to come," they warned.

From this alone, the pitiful state of affairs in the United States can be seen. Roosevelt still has two months before the Investigation Committee presents the report on living costs. Unless during that period the war situation does not turn suddenly for the better for the United States, Roosevelt will never be able to recover.

His frantic efforts to hide the disastrous defeats at Bougainville and his reckless Gilbert offensive made to boost his waning popularity gives perfect testimony to his state of anguish. Again, the Teheran Conference is a manifestation of the confusion raging in the anti-Axis camp and clearly brings to the fore the inability of democratic countries to wage a long-drawn war. Therefore, as internal dissension becomes more acute, it is to be expected that Roosevelt will throw out more and more troops aiming at the quick conclusion of the war.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SINKS FRENCH SHIP OFF F.I.C.

Only 2 Men Survive; Decoux Awards Citations

Domei

HANOI, December 7.—An enemy submarine sank a French merchant ship off the coast of French Indo-China on November 30. Only two men of the crew survived, while the rest died heroes' deaths at their posts.

After discharging the fatal torpedo, the bestial enemy rose to the surface and made a leisurely detour of the scene. The submarine crew are said to have looked on coolly and even jeeringly, without taking the trouble to pick up any of the drowning men, before submerging.

Incensed over the senseless brutality of the enemy but touched by the high sense of duty of the captain and his officers and seamen, who stuck to their posts to the end, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on December 6 cited them in his dispatches to the Vichy Government.

INDIANS CERTAIN TO ATTAIN GOAL

Encouraged by Japan's Aid, National Army Is Ready for Delhi March

Domei

SHONAN, December 7.—Confidence in ultimate victory and redemption of the motherland from the shackles of Anglo-American tyranny fills the hearts of all Indians in East Asia today. This confidence has bred a strong determination among them to overcome all obstacles, to face all difficulties, to march forward unfalteringly on to Delhi and to independence.

The epoch-making developments which followed the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose—the formation of the Indian National Army, and the Provisional Government of Free India and its declaration of war on the United States and Britain and the official reiteration by the countries of East Asia to support the Indian Independence Movement and the promise of the Japanese Government to transfer the Andamans and Nicobar Islands to the Indians—have greatly spurred Indian efforts to the present phase.

Mahatma Gandhi's action in the latter part of February was a silent call to the Indians, especially in East Asia to organize themselves to fight against British imperialism.

Indians Were Electrified

The arrival of Netaji Bose in Tokyo on June 15 and his subsequent broadcasts have electrified the Indians all over East Asia and have been the prelude to the period of galvanized action.

A touching scene was enacted in Shonan on July 4 when Rash Behari Bose, Indian Nationalist leader, handed over the leadership of the independence movement to Subhas Chandra Bose. A burst of cheers greeted the announcement. A warm expression of gratitude was extended to Rash Behari Bose for the great part he played in building up the Indian independence organization and in gaining the sympathy and help of Japan.

Then came the historic announcement of the formation of the Indian National Army and the stirring call to the soldiers, "Comrades, my soldiers! Let your battle cry be 'To Delhi!' You are today custodians of India's national honor and the embodiment of her aspirations. I shall lead you to victory and freedom."

Held Memorable Review

The military review which followed the Netaji's exhortation to the army revealed the prowess of the future liberations of India and deeply impressed those who were privileged to witness this unique parade of the Indian National Army. The Netaji's dynamic personality and his soldierly bearing at his first public appearance on July 9 at the mass rally of Indians captured the imagination of all those present.

Braving the leaden skies and steady drizzle, 50,000 Indians assembled there that day, and sat or stood enraptured drinking in every word of the Netaji's stirring call for total mobilization of all Indian manpower and resources in East Asia to drive the Anglo-Americans out of India.

From the hour this clarion call was sounded, religious and racial differences and artificial barriers to Indian unity, which had been fostered by the enemies of India, vanished overnight, giving place to a spirit of unity and self-sacrifice.

At a subsequent meeting, the Netaji asked for women volunteers to emulate the deeds of the famous Rani of Jhansi, who sacrificed her life in India's first war of independence against the British.

From that day, women from all over East Asia have been coming forward to join the Rani of Jhansi Regiment and today they are receiving military training in camps which Mr. Subhas Bose himself opened on October 22. After four months of preparation came the historic conference of the representatives of all branches in East Asia on October 21 at the Greater East Asia Theater when the Netaji announced the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India under his leadership. Messages of sympathy and recognition of the Government came pouring in from all parts of the world.

Brought Joy to Indians

The culminating point of his visit to Japan was the announcement by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo that the Japanese Government would soon transfer the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India. This announcement sent a wave of joy through the hearts of all Indians who have now, for the first time after a lapse of over a century, been promised territory which they could call their own.

Today, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, finds the Indian independence activities geared up for decisive action to liberate India with the Indian National Army poised on the Indo-Burma border to sound the death knell of the British oppressors. The watchword, of all Indians now is "Jai Hind" (Victory for India) and wherever an Indian meets an Indian he greets the other with these words which breathe assurance of confidence in ultimate victory in the battle for freedom.

Woman Solon Attacks Yanks for Deserting Australian Wives

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—American soldier-husbands, who have deserted their wartime Australian wives were bitterly hit by Miss Dorothy Tangney, Australian woman Senator, according to Adelaide reports. Miss Tangney declared that she was appalled by the number of Australian-American marriages that have foundered. She added that while she was in Perth, eight or nine girls "came to see me and others rang me up, and some had babies and were without maintenance of any sort from their husbands."

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